

the McGill Daily

VOL. 75 N° 36
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1985
MONTREAL, QUEBEC



ISITRALISM
MERRY

Elegance in Eyewear

See the professionals:

- ☑ Latest styles in eyewear
- ☑ Accurate prescriptions
- ☑ The young look



Fairview Pte. Claire
Promenade St. Bruno

1408 Drummond Cavendish Mall 5016 Sherbrooke St. W.
288-4493 482-8290 842-3809

رستوران تاتو

غذای ایرانی برای ایرانی

شام ایرانی همراه با موزیک ایرانی

هر دوشنبه ساعت ۷ الی ۱۱ شب

نشانی: خیابان سن لوران شماره ۳۵۱۹ تلفن ۴۳۳۲-۸۴۵

This issue has been co-ordinated by Hanka Hulsbosch, Yvonne Bayer, Tony Valpon, Pierre Izale Tordman and Sophie Durocher, produced by the staff and employees of the Daily, and brought to you by Scott Cartage.

Special thanks to Marlan Aranoff (Merry Baby!), and to Brigitte, Boris, Gina and Catherine.

Phi Delta Theta Fraternity TOYS FOR TOTS

Please donate generously
at the Union Building

PARTY at Red Door 3647 University St.

**Dec. 2-6
11am-5pm**

Dec. 6 Adm. \$2.00 or **NEW TOY.**
all funds raised to be donated to needy children

Continental elle et lui Hair Stylists

Clip & Save




For her: wash, cut and blow dr
Only \$16 with this coupon

For him: wash, cut and set.
Only \$11 with this coupon.

Place Ville Marie 886-2881 Alexis Nihon Plaza 931-2571

Place Bonaventure (pour lui) 878-4489 Les Colffures 2020 844-2400

STUDENT SPECIAL 12 30-MIN SESSIONS—\$40

SOL-E-TAN Inc.

Salon de Bronzage

- LES GALERIES DE L'HOTEL
- QUATRE SAISONS
- 1010 OUEST, RUE SHERBROOKE
- SORTIE METRO PEEL
- MONTREAL, QUEBEC
- 844-7121
- 844-1229

CALL FOR APPOINTMENTS






Pour Elle et Lui: Special for all McGill Students*
Esthetique—Manicure

Women—\$16 Shampoo, Cut & Style
Men—\$11 Shampoo, Cut & Style

2001 Université (Promenade Level)
*with student ID.

843-4104

Since 5 years

La Futonnerie
offers you comfort

Welcome
to our
Atelier-boutique
3878 St-Laurent
6th floor, suite 608
Corner of
Prince-Arthur
844-6810

- Long life futons: precompressed
- Pillows, sheets, comforters
- Maple beds and sofa beds
- Discount on futon-frame set
- Special discounts for students

McGill University Jostens
The name of quality

EYAL BARUCH
Graduation Rings

1986 Display Times
Bronfman Bldg.,
Ground Floor
Mondays 10am-noon
Wednesdays 1-3pm
Thursdays 11am-1pm

A Christmas Thought
Today
last day
of display
Tel: 495-2521

secretz Bar

All Night Long
Wednesday & Sunday
2 for 1

40 Pine Avenue West
(Corner of Clark)
844-0004

BIO Bio Research Laboratories

YOU NEED CASH? WE NEED YOU

Interested in research?

Join our panel of healthy men who are involved in our clinical studies.

We pay you to participate in studies involving 24/36 hour or more stays in our new 140 bed research centre located on the West Island.

We are presently seeking men 18 to 35 years old, non-smokers.

\$200, \$300...

for further information please call
457-2580, 457-2344
Bio Research-
20 years quality research

AMERICAN ROCK CAFE

P★R★E★S★E★N★T★S
THE NEW YEAR'S EVE
BARGAIN OF THE DECADE!

MENU

- * Cream of Broccoli soup
- * Salade de Café Rock Americain
- * Champagne Sorbelle
- * Filet Mignon and Lobster Thermidor
- * Duchesse Potatoes
- * Bouquetière of fresh vegetables
- * Chocolate Mousse
- * Christmas Cookies
- * Coffee or Tea

PLUS

- * Two Free Drinks
- * Champagne at Midnight
- * Party Favors
- * Live Music & Dancing

Tickets must be purchased in advance at the
American Rock Café
2080 Aylmer Street
288-9272

ONLY \$36.95 PER PERSON

UNWANTED HAIR PROBLEM?

- Electrolysis from \$5.00
- **WAXING**
Full Legs \$20.00
- Free Consultations

Call us at **861-7931**

SALON D'ELECTROLYSE ISABEL LARA

Suite 208,
1396 St. Catherine W.
(corner Bishop St.)

PEEL PLAZA DELI

Delicious take-out sandwiches always ready or prepared for you while you wait.

- * Pastries
- * Groceries
- * Meats & Cheeses
- * Beer & Wine

Open 8 am — 9 pm
Sundays 10 am — 8 pm
PEEL PLAZA BLDG.
3460 PEEL ST.
843-3053

Odette Coiffeurs

Christmas Special
Valid 'til Dec 5-15
FOR STUDENTS WITH I.D. CARD

Men: wash, cut, blow dry \$10
Men: Facial Special \$15
Men's special \$14 all year

Esthetique
Facial
Pedicure
Manicure

Hairdressing
Scalp Treatment
Colouring
Permanent Streaks

-Across from McGill
Galeries Quatre Saisons
1010 ouest rue Sherbrooke
Tel: (514) 288-5067

McGill suggests \$100 levy on students

by Alan Weiss
and Brendan Weston

If the McGill Administration has its way, McGill students will soon be charged an extra \$100 each year, circumventing provincial tuition legislation. Last week's recommendation to the Senate Budget and Planning Committee from an internal financial task force called for the charge to cover the printing costs of student materials presently provided for free.

The fee is not based on any calculation, and has few precedents in Québec, where tuition fees were frozen in 1966-67. If fully implemented, the measure is expected to raise some \$3 million. McGill's current \$9 million debt is expected to top \$17 million by the end of this year.

According to McGill Student Society VP University Affairs Gracie Mimran, "It is not a secret that the university needs money, and they aren't getting it from the government. So instead, they are getting it from within — from the students."

According to Claude Letourneau, secretary of the provincial finance committee for higher education, McGill's fee would have the same effect on students as an increase in tuition, but would not violate the letter of the law.

Letourneau was unable to say whether the provincial government would challenge the fee. "It's up to the new minister," he said, "We just had an election, you know."

The 'typesetting charge' was brought before Senate in November. If not for a demand for further study by Robert Crawhall, Graduate Student Representative to Senate, the issue would have been ignored and sent directly to the Board of Governors for vote.

"The Administration has selected an area which they think they can separate from the fees. Once done, they can keep raising the amount of the charge in line with inflation," said Crawhall.

While only the provincial government can raise fees, the realm of special 'charges' is left to the university's discretion.

"It's been presented as the cost of materials, but that's an excuse," said Crawhall. "I've never used that in six years."

Crawhall envisions levying of charges as a means by which various departments will attempt to get around budget constraints caused by provincial underfunding.

Library Science students, for example, already are charged \$100 for on-line computer search facilities. Many students, especially those doing graduate work, do not even take courses requiring handouts, while some professors already charge for course photocopies.

According to François Guère, representative from the

Association Nationale des Etudiant(e)s du Québec, this is the "same kind of policy many universities are developing due to a 30 per cent cut in government financing over the last five years. It is not so much the fault of the university administration as of the government."

"But the universities are not taking the right measures by putting the weight of financing on students instead of government."

The universities should be more aggressive towards the governments rather than just going along with government policies," he said.

McGill VP Finance John Armor said the measure comes in the "context of a long series of government cuts in university funding. Tuition fees at McGill have been frozen for almost twenty years, and each year the

same amount brings McGill less buying power."

The effect of raising student fees, tuition or otherwise, is to restrict access to education by the poor. As fees increase, McGill becomes more of a private university.

Without a study of typesetting costs there is no way to determine if the hefty fee reflects the cost of the services provided.

The next Senate meeting is

scheduled for December 11, although it is in danger of being cancelled, in which case the next meeting would be on January 15. The Board of Governors will vote on the typesetting charge on January 20.

The charge is one of 25 money-making measures recommended by McGill's Task Force on Finance. Other measures concerned such matters as efficiency and early retirement.



DAILY PHOTO—TONY VOLPON

Don't wait for the January fee increase rush; practice survival tactics for hard times now.

Equal benefits in Nova Scotia

WOLFVILLE, N.S. (CUP) — Acadia University will soon become the second university in Canada to extend spouse benefits to the partners of gay and lesbian professors.

After six months of debate, the financial benefits committee of the Acadia faculty association and the board of governors have agreed to a request by two faculty members that their lovers receive benefits, pending approval by the university's insurance company.

Faculty at Acadia University receive a three part benefits package — a 50 per cent tuition discount for spouses and children, pension and medical insurance.

The professors involved, who wish to remain anonymous, say the pension and tuition fee discount have already been resolved, while medical insurance is pending. Faculty can automatically will their pension benefits to whomever they choose and the tuition discount has been approved informally.

Both professors' partners are now taking classes at Acadia and paying only half regular tuition fees.

The professors say they had no particular axe to grind but are disturbed it took so long to resolve their request.

"If we had been a heterosexual couple, we wouldn't have had the same problem," said one.

He approached the university with his request in May when his lover decided he was interested in taking classes.

"He (the university president) was basically supportive. He put the question to the board of governors. There was no problem with the tuition discount but he thought there would be some problems with the medical benefits because of the third party involved — the insurance company," he said.

The two faculty members are confident the insurance company will approve the university's decision.

York was the first university in

Canada to allow gay and lesbian faculty members to claim benefits for their lovers. In 1979 York's faculty association launched a grievance on behalf of a gay faculty member who wanted to claim benefits for their lover and won the case. Brenda Hart, an executive associate for the York faculty union, said since the issue has been resolved informally between the university and individual faculty members. She did not say how many professors are now claiming benefits for lovers of the same sex.

The faculty association at Acadia, though, hopes to have the agreement formally written into its collective agreement the next time it comes up for negotiation.

"The position of the association is that gay partners should get essentially the same benefits as husbands and wives," said its president, Ralph Stewart. He said gay partners are now eligible for benefits if they have been co-habiting for more than a year.

A survey conducted last week by the Canadian Association of University Teachers showed only eight of 49 universities surveyed did not offer protection against discrimination to lesbian and gay professors in either their collective agreement or faculty handbook.

Most universities interpret the non-discrimination clause to apply to promotion and tenure, but do not extend the policy to benefits.

According to Richard Belair, a professional official for CAUT, most universities use the legal definition of spouse, which excludes same sex partners.

Belair said this may change with proposed amendments to the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

The Parliamentary Committee on Equality Rights recommended in its October 1985 report *Equality For All* protection against discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation be included in the Charter.

Marchers support peace in Central America

by Phinjo Gombu

At a time when most McGill students are busy preparing for their exams, finishing term papers and waiting for the holidays, David Alper, a Continuing Education student from McGill, is preparing for the International March for Peace in Central America, which begins in Panama City on December 10.

Alper is one of three hundred others from over forty countries around the world who are participating in a demonstration supporting human rights, self-determination and solidarity with the people of Central America.

The march will continue through Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala, ending up in Mexico city six weeks later.

The march has attracted a lot of attention, and a wide range of personalities have shown their support, including Rev. Jesse

Jackson, who will start the march off in Panama City, Willy Brandt, Gunter Grass, Petra Kelly and the Socialist International. Martin Sheen and Julie Christie will be participating in the march.

When asked about what the marchers are trying to achieve, Alper said "We want to sensitize world opinion about events in Central America and at the same time show our solidarity with the people of the region."

"In the past ten years over a hundred and fifty thousand people have died violent deaths and even a larger number have died from poverty-related diseases in Central America. Power is often concentrated in the hands of a few, and those who have tried to carry out social and economic reforms have had to cope with 'destabilization' and the blatant use of force by military and conservative elites which have often been supported either directly or indirectly by the United States," he said.

"To understand the situation one must take into account the contribution of individual western banks, multinational corporations and other financial institutions," he added.

One of the central themes of the march is to promote the peace initiative of the 'Contadora Group,' an independent body consisting of the foreign ministers of Venezuela, Mexico, Panama and Colombia. For the last five years they have been calling for an end to all foreign military aid in the region to facilitate the possibility of peace negotiations.

The marchers will be spending over two weeks in El Salvador, where Alper feels there are real possibilities of a negotiated peace in the near future. However, Alper does not hesitate to point out that the marchers are a non-partisan group who are not the mouthpiece of any one government or group.

The idea of the march was first brought to Canada during

the International Womens' Conference in Halifax last June by a women's group from Norway.

The Canadian delegation consists of about twenty people from Québec, a few people from Hornsby Is., B.C., a farming couple from Bruce, Alberta, and people from the Maritimes.

"We have spent a few weekends together trying to get to know each other and are really looking forward to it," said Alper.

"There is no real danger to us since we are a group of foreigners including well-known personalities," he said. As well, "there will be extensive media coverage which should protect us," he added.

"However, there can be possible repercussions for those Cen-

tral Americans who are organizing and participating in the march."

"This is especially so in countries that have repressive regimes. They have however told us that they live with the daily realities of kidnappings, disappearances and torture, so that the risk they are taking is worth it if it means the possibility of a just society," said Alper.

"We are going to Central America as ambassadors for another alternative, to let them know that world opinion has not forgotten them and that there can be peace. Most of the actual change will come and must come from within these countries. What we hope to do is to show moral support and solidarity for the process they have undertaken."

news analysis

Bourassa's back, sorta

by Brendan Weston
and Anna Asimakopulos

You saw it in the polls and watched on TV. As predicted, Bourassa's Liberals won a solid majority, carrying 99 of 122 seats in the provincial election Monday night — but not without a few points of interest.

Most noteworthy was the rejection of Bourassa by his own constituents. Clearly, some voters remembered the former Premier's excesses, though 58 per cent of the province did vote

for the party he leads.

The premier-elect must now attempt to gain a seat in another riding so that he may sit in the national assembly. Thus an elected Liberal will resign to force a by-election within the next few weeks.

It is highly unlikely that he will ask the new St-Louis (downtown Montréal) MNA Jacques Chagnon to step down. Bourassa pushed 20-year Liberal back-bencher Harry Blank out for technocrat Chagnon after he had been elected by the party of his riding.

Blank, a true liberal, ran as an independent but refused to break with Bourassa's policies. He polled slightly behind the PQ candidate, and well behind Chagnon. It seems party allegiance is stronger than personal loyalty.

Johnson won by less than 300 votes in his home riding of Anjou, showing voters' dissatisfaction with his neglect of their district and with his leadership.

Interestingly, Pauline Marois, former PQ Minister of Manpower, was defeated in her Québec City riding of La Peltrie, as were many other former PQ cabinet ministers. Over 5,000 votes behind, Marois had been squeezed between the more conservative elements of her party and the demands of unemployed youth.

Of the smaller parties, the newly-formed NDP won the highest percentage of votes, showing room for the moderate-left third party alternative to build upon. However, the NDP is perceived largely as a federal party, and its base in the Québec labour movement is underdeveloped.

The Conservative party, which did not field a candidate in downtown Montréal, nevertheless managed to pull one per cent of the popular vote.

The flakey-left Humanist party polled slightly ahead of the other fringe parties, with a non-committal youth rebellion pitch.

Less successful were the efforts of the Union Nationale, Indépendantistes, Mouvement Socialiste, and Regroupement Autonome des Jeunes. These parties went virtually unnoticed by voters, often polling behind the fascist Canadian Commonwealth Party.

by Marnie Waxman

Crescent street as we know it may be changed forever. Change in the form of Bell Canada, the Montréal Museum of Fine Arts and the Provincial Government is heralding the end of Crescent Street as a tourist attraction, haunt for Anglo Montréalers, and as a boutique browser's heaven.

On September 27, Bell Canada Enterprises (BCE) and the Montréal Museum of Fine Arts announced their \$200 million joint project to enlarge the museum and build new headquarters for BCE.

According to Bernard Lamarr, museum president, "What BCE gets out of the deal is a Sherbrooke Street address and a development both classic and stylish."

BCE has promised the museum \$10 million in donations.

Museum director, Alexander Gaudier told the Montréal Gazette "the museum is so much more secure financially by being affiliated with BCE."

The project has been sanctioned for the block bounded by de Maisonneuve Boulevard and Crescent, Bishop and Sherbrooke Street.

Robert Richardson, President of BCE has declared that some of the buildings will be retained. But Jeremy Seoule, leader of A l'action Montréal, a public awareness group comprising downtown business and professional people claims that virtually all the buildings will be demolished.

Jean Claude Marsan, museum vice president and head of the building committee told the Montréal Gazette that no buildings would be destroyed on Crescent Street. "I would resign if something was destroyed," he said.

Tenants of the block have been outspoken in their criticism of the project. Lamarre told the

Gazette on October 4 that a committee would soon be set up between owners and tenants of the block so that the plan could be thoroughly explained. So far, the tenants have heard nothing.

MGA, a clothing store situated on Crescent and de Maisonneuve has been very active in the fight against the demolition of Crescent Street buildings. Full page advertisements have been placed in newspapers in order to create public awareness.

What BCE gets out of the deal is a Sherbrooke Street address and a development both classic and stylish.

The manager of MGA told the Daily, "If there was no store here of mine, I'd feel the same way. My main concern is the character of downtown — saving Crescent the way it is."

MGA and many other establishments on Bishop and Crescent have petitions in their stores which are being signed by tourists as well as museum members.

A l'action Montréal is working to raise the level of public awareness. By doing so, they are hoping to stop the project from beginning without consultation.

The group is demanding public consultations to determine whether the proposed expropriation and demolition is in the best interests of Montréalers.

Citizens of Montréal are urged to help save Crescent and Bishop Street by signing the petitions.



Ministry of Youth: a bad joke

Canadian federal government policy for International Year of Youth was balloons, cake-cuttings, posters, contests and conference after conference. Youth of absolutely every denomination went off to endless conferences to talk about themselves. The federal government blew \$24 million in taxpayers' money and accomplished absolutely nothing of lasting value.

Youth are people between age 15 and 24. Even though the UN decided in 1979 that this would be Youth Year, the term youth has only been around since the last recession, when youth unemployment in Canada climbed to 18 per cent. After that the term "youth" became popular with everyone from politicians to free-lance magazine writers. And in its last year, the Trudeau government gave the concept credibility as a public relations tool when he appointed the first Minister of Youth. This did nothing for youths; but the recession ended and youths went back to fast food restaurant jobs.

The rest of the world youth are worse off. The UN's "IYY Facts" says the world youth population in the year 2000 will be 60 per cent higher than in 1975. The youth population of the west will grow only five per cent, while the youth populations of Africa, Asia and Latin America will almost double in the next quarter century.

"The increase of the youth population is likely to have adverse effects on economic growth and social progress, aggravating most of the problems young people are facing today such as unemployment, lack of education and training opportunities, the irrelevance of education to their future productive participation in the development of their society, poor health services, malnutrition, etc," the UN document says.

Some countries, like the Netherlands, decided to use Youth Year to point out that youth are in a bad way world-wide and that things aren't getting better. In a Nov. 1984 letter to the lower house of the Dutch parliament explaining IYY policy, Holland's minister for welfare, health, and cultural affairs writes "The working party has selected the following priorities for attention during the Year in the Netherlands, with which the government is in complete accord: youth unemployment, young people from cultural and ethnic minorities, the state of being a minor, youth culture, peace and development." A Dutch brochure shows all different youth: black, white, punks, drug addicts, school-kids, and five year-olds clowning around.

In the United Kingdom, actress Julie Walters and pop star Paul Weller of the *Style Council* co-chaired the IYY committee. Activities included establishing unemployment action committees and youth centres as well as national anti-drug abuse campaign.

In the United States quite a bit less went on. Although the private organisers squeezed a speech out of President Ronald Reagan, activities were simply an IYY photo contest, a commemorative stamp, monthly newsletters and official proclamations from different levels of government.

The international themes for the year, "Participation, development and peace," are vague enough that Conservative Minister of State for Youth Andr   Champagne could sprinkle an abundance of small grants, brochures and goodwill across the country while saying nothing at all about any of youth's problems, or coming up with any remedies.

It all might have something to do with Champagne's past, her upbringing and experiences.

For Qu  becois, Champagne is probably the most instantly recognisable member of Mulroney's cabinet. They know her as Donald  , the "tender, submissive, ill-married but hopelessly faithful heroine of *Les Belles Histoires des Pays en Bas*, an extremely popular daytime drama of the late 1950s and early 1960s," according to Benolt Aubin, a writer for Qu  bec's magazine *L'ac-*

by Peter Kuitenbrouwer
National Bureau Chief
Canadian University Press



The Honourable Andr   Champagne
Minister of State (Youth!)

tualit  . In the show, Champagne's Donald   had a secret crush on a young, poor settler, but kept her place and stuck by her destiny married to the rich, cruel power broker Seraphin.

"How tragic a story, what implacable fatality. How claustrophobic, how Catholic, how Qu  becois," Aubin writes.

And this is what youth get in Champagne's Ottawa. They sparkle, they're pretty, they get some sympathy, but ultimately their hopes, their aspirations, their needs are ignored, and they resign themselves to their fate.

As an actress-turned-politician, Champagne understands symbols. And certain symbols she's chosen for youth have dominated her policy. A year ago, before Youth Year started, she told the *Toronto Star* "But if 10 or 15 per cent of them are in trouble, that means we have 85 or 90 per cent where it's going well, people without jobs, maybe, who still manage to function, who go back to school. What's that old song" — and here she breaks into English — "Accentuate the positive."

Luc Martin, 26, a New Democrat co-ordinating youth activity at the Canadian Labour Congress, noticed that Champagne's statistic of how many youth were in trouble steadily declined as International Year of Youth went on.

"In the first interview (Champagne gave to reporters) 15-20 per cent of youth were affected, in the second 15 per cent, in the third 10-15 per cent. By the fourth interview only 10 per cent of youth were having problems," Martin said.

Martin, one of 24 youth Champagne appointed to the IYY Consultative Committee that will have met a dozen

times by year-end, said he didn't mind that Champagne's Youth Year emphasises successful young Canadians, including Sylvie Bernier, Alex Baumann, Steve Fonyo, Wayne Gretzky.

"I was also tired of hearing about unemployed, drugged youth," he said.

"We talked about the peachy-keen kids," Martin said. "I don't question (Champagne's) sincerity. But there are many youth who don't have jobs. It's not in ignoring these youth that they will go away."

The ministry received \$24 million to accentuate the positive. Of that, \$12 million went directly to other federal departments: \$1.65 million to communications, \$1.05 million to external affairs, \$450,000 of that to commemorate the UN's 40th anniversary, \$600,000 to Justice, \$700,000 to Indian Affairs, and \$635,000 to Transport Canada. Of the remaining \$12 million, just over \$4 million went to pay salaries for 24 employees, and print and distribute brochures and posters. The Secretary of State also put out a youth year magazine, and a national listing of all youth groups, each distributed in 7,000 copies. They spent \$500,000 on five regional forums in different parts of Canada.

The other \$7.757 million went, according to a list updated to Nov. 22, in 926 grants across the country. Apart from huge inequalities — though B.C. and Alberta have almost equal populations, B.C. got almost twice as much IYY money as Alberta, and Qu  bec and Ontario got almost the same amount of money, though Ontario has three million more people — the list shows that money went to two main types of projects: cultural activities and conferences.

The second largest grant, \$132,384, went to IMAJ '85, a Qu  bec group which according to Ann Dadson, director of the IYY Secretariat, distributed the youth magazine *Hors d'Ordre* in schools, and gathered people for a series of meetings to put together a couple of performances called "Super-Booms." Money streamed out for youth orchestras, youth theatre productions, youth newspapers. To a lesser extent, money went to women's groups, aboriginal groups, and those working with disaffected Canadians: the Services for Marginal Youth Awareness Committee in Halifax got a mere \$3,569.

None of these are lasting programmes. "While we have this one-year honeymoon we (should have) put together a permanent programme for youth. Do we need a minister to put on performances?" asked Martin.

He suggested more long-term youth projects could have included peer counselling for marginal youth, those either unemployed, addicted to drugs, or alcohol. In the Netherlands, a project for people from minority groups included distribution of information on career guidance, opportunities in training, legal position, and "how to organise things yourself."

Champagne's indifference to youth who are not white, middle-class and successful has been obvious. Her consulting committee had no blacks or handicapped youth, and the great majority are middle-class kids. Ten of the 24 are card-carrying young Progressive Conservatives. A big colour poster for a writing contest the IYY secretariat organized depicts four youth: beautiful, white, well-groomed. Champagne gets points for her own staff, whose average age, 27, is much lower than that of other federal ministers — but most of her staff are white francophones.

Aside from ignoring disadvantaged youth and the situation of world youth, Martin thinks Champagne missed out on what could have been the cheapest and most important Youth Year project: giving youth more of a say in government. "Are there youth on the CRTC (Canadian Radio and Television Commission)?" Martin asked. "Are there youth on the committee that decides student loan applications?"

"It's youth who have to take the situation into their own hands," Martin said. "But the government has to make sure that they're heard. (Champagne) could act to get youth on committees — get them to participate in committees." But Martin did not note and applaud Champagne's testimony at the CRTC on behalf of Young Canada Television.

Champagne's spunky predecessor, C  line Hervieux-Payette, did stomp around the country shouting at Chamber of Commerce lunches for business to promote youth hiring — and without the weight of a UN International Year behind her. Champagne preferred to shower gifts and "consult" youth. And apart from posters and the appearance of the Youth Year logo on government envelopes, phone books etc., there was no advertising budget for the year. The Ministry spent not one cent talking to Canadians about youth.

continued on page 6

Mothers demand justice from contras

by Margareth Inge

The Sandinista government declared political amnesty to the contras, allowing them to return to their country if they agree to lay down their arms.

Nicaraguan mothers are having a hard time accepting the Amnesty law.

They say they hate the Washington-financed counter-revolutionaries whom Reagan calls the "Freedom Fighters."

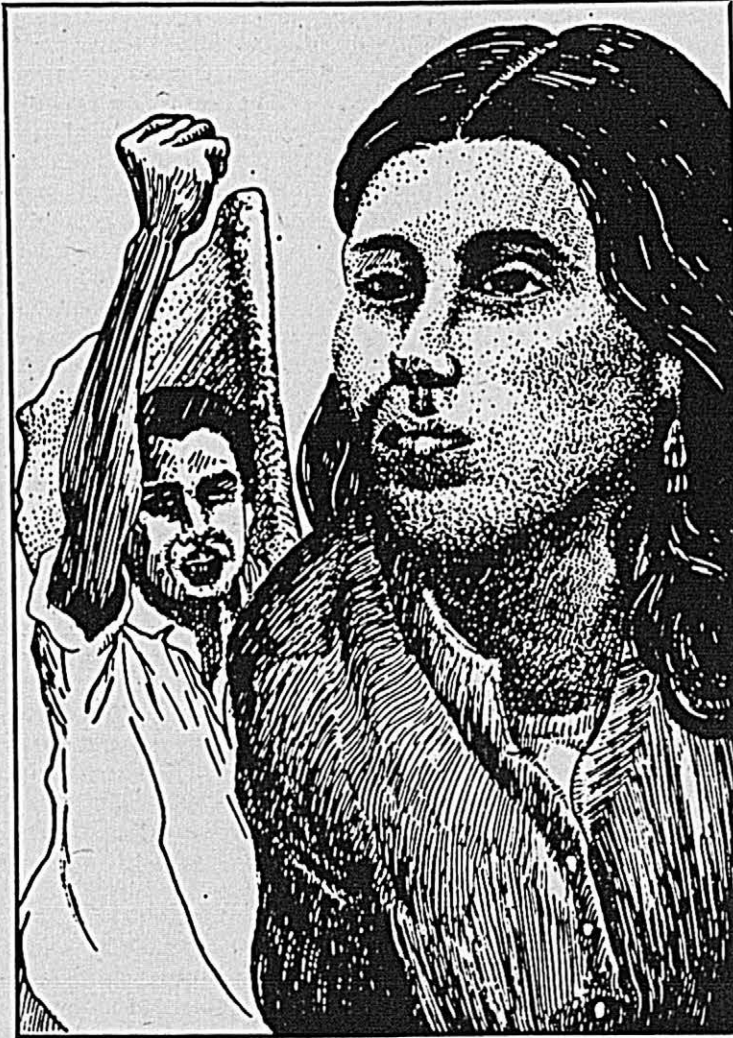
More than 700 Nicaraguan mothers who have lost loved ones to the mercenary bands that have been conducting a war against the Sandinistas and civilians since the fall of Somoza's tyrannical government, had a meeting with President Daniel Ortega and other high government officials to get some answers about the Amnesty laws.

These mothers have greatly suffered because of a war that has left thousands of widows and orphans in Nicaragua.

One of these mothers is Julia Silva, a small woman about 50, who lost two sons in an attack by the so-called Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN).

Silva said she asked President Ortega whether Efraim Mondragon was imprisoned or free.

Mondragon opted for amnesty at the beginning of the year. Before the 1979 revolution that ousted Somoza, he had belonged to Somoza's brutal National Guard. He later became a member of the FDN. Since his



return to Nicaragua he has been speaking out publicly against contra atrocities.

Last July, mothers and relatives of the nine teachers kidnapped by the contras "for the only crime of teaching farm workers how to read," went to

speaking with Mondragon with the hope that he might have information about the nine.

Mondragon told the relatives that "there are many female teachers who have been kidnapped by contra groups.

"They are raped," Mondragon

told them. "They are forced to make statements against the revolution on radio 'September 15' (the FDN radio station located in Honduras), saying they ran away from the Sandinista Popular Army. Their condition gets worse and worse until not even the troops want them. They have children and they don't know who the fathers are. All those who resist are shot."

Mondragon's words increased the women's grief.

They have unsuccessfully knocked on the doors of the Honduran Embassy in Managua and on those of International organizations to seek help in rescuing their children.

During their meeting with Sandinista government officials, Vice President Sergio Ramirez told them: "We understand this great sadness of yours, but we must give a clear reply to your disquiet. Here in Nicaragua we are waging a war to the death against an oppressive power that wants to crush us, a war to which thousands of Nicaraguans, weapons in hand, are committed."

Ramirez went on to say that "this struggle also has other aspects. That's why a broad amnesty law was announced, which is basically political... All those who lay down their arms can return to Nicaragua without fear. A conditional amnesty would not have served any pur-

pose. "Mondragon's attitude gave this law political value. That's why the U.S. doesn't want him to tell of the crimes and the savagery of the contras, and they introduced thousands of obstacles to prevent him from leaving the Mexican embassy in Honduras," said Ramirez.

"His declarations serve to reveal who the 'freedom fighters' are, including those in the U.S. It also serves as an example to the other contras that the amnesty law is being respected and the more they avail themselves of it, the closer the moment of peace."

The Vice President went on to explain that "there are many paths to peace."

"The first is relentless war. But there is also a political path and the amnesty law is one of the most important weapons the revolution has."

Julia Silva and the other mothers understand that the revolution that they and their children defend is both humane and generous. Julia told the *Daily* that she was satisfied with the explanation Vice President Ramirez had given regarding the amnesty.

"Nobody's going to destroy this revolution," she added.

For the widows and orphans of this little David facing Goliath, the slaughter of innocent Nicaraguans by the contras still raises its ugly head thanks to U.S. military aid to the mercenaries.

...Ministry of Youth a bad joke

continued from page 5

Champagne's own personal behaviour is perhaps even more bizarre. The VIP Flight Manifests, available through Access to Information from the Department of National Defense, show she has flown 21 times on private Defense Department and Transport Canada jets at public expense since her appointment as minister. This compares to 27 trips for the Prime Minister, and shows Champagne, though perhaps the most junior cabinet minister, flew around as much on chartered jets as the finance minister or the minister of employment and immigration. Champagne, accompanied mainly by her assistant Patricia Thomson and her press secretary Lisa Van Duesen, hopped planes that touched down four times in the Atlantic, 12 times in Québec, six times in Ontario, six times in the prairies, and once in B.C. This article does not mention Champagne's far more frequent commercial flights — she says she spends about half her time on the road — because those records are only available by written application through Access to Information. Every flight returned to Ottawa the same day or the next morning.

Champagne spent \$500,000 on five regional forums for youth, but didn't stick around to hear what youth had to say. At four of the five weekend meetings, she showed up Friday afternoon, met with her consulting committee, made a tour, spoke at the opening banquet, and then left. "It's a criticism that came out of almost all of the forums — that she wasn't there," Martin said.

What did the forums accomplish? A one-page Nov. 5 press release from the youth ministry summarizes the Ontario forum in Orillia on Oct. 25-27: "Topics discussed included the armaments race and Canada's role in the Star Wars initiative, problems of environmental protection and international terrorism, and issues dealing with health, human rights, culture and official bilingualism in Ontario." Delegates also called for a permanent ministry of youth and a standing advisory committee to help the government write laws that affect

youth.

Was it necessary to spend \$100,000 to find out that these are the things Ontario's youth are thinking about?

One piece of evidence on the youth minister's visibility is the clipping file on Champagne in the Library of Parliament. Of the stories written in Canadian daily newspapers on Champagne, 29 were in French, 10 in English. And the coverage is not sunny: article after article complains of the minister's insensitivity to disadvantaged youth.

We learn a bit about the minister: she was "always a girl of the private sector," she disapproved of the peace camp on Parliament Hill, and opposes abortion. And a writer takes up a whole page in Québec's *Le Soleil* complaining that he couldn't obtain an interview with the minister.

Champagne did grant an interview to Canadian University Press, after a letter of request, constant phone calls and about a two-month wait. Waiting a half-hour in her outer office at Parliament's confederation building, a reporter perused the available magazines: *Pegasus*, a magazine by Mobil, *The Canadian Composer*, *Maclean's*, *The Ontario Corn Producer*, *Northwest Exporter*, *Chartered General Accountant*, *Executive* — "the magazine for presidents" — and *The Financial Post* with a cover story on "What to look for in a Lawyer."

No youth were in sight. Champagne, fluently bilingual, sits in a huge office painted a light pink. She explained her role. "The PM's mandate to me is co-ordinate youth activities, listen to youth and report to government, and also outside to business, and labour, about the situation of youth. Also, I must prepare what's after IYY. It would be terrible if all their (youth's) work came out nowhere," Champagne said.

"I'm very busy and I must meet the greatest number of youth possible," she said. Here's what she's found out so far: "Youth told me they wanted to take part in the decision-making process. Youth don't feel represented

— they don't know how government works.

"I'm gone (consulting youth) in the evening but I'm here during the day," Champagne said. "This morning I was in a cabinet meeting." Asked if she spoke of youth, Champagne said, "I raised certain points. I was a good spokesperson for youth at this meeting."

She said the ministry was small — a staff of 35 — because "Youth don't need another bureaucratic machinery. Everything we've done this year has been by youth," Champagne said. She said her own work was to "take away this notion that youth are drugged, suicidal. Youth are working. They are just waiting for someone to open the door a little bit."

If anyone in the government does open the door it will be the ministry of employment and immigration with more co-op education programmes, or the ministry of Indian Affairs and Northern Development with more say by youth over their region, or perhaps the secretary of state with more funding for post-secondary education. Maybe the CRTC will do it by licensing young Canada TV. Maybe the Prime Minister will do it by appointing youth to positions of power.

In fact, the ministry of youth is right now frantically looking for ways to justify itself in 1986. "I don't think anything has been decided (about the future of the youth ministry)," Van Duesen said in mid-November.

"Obviously the question of what the minister's role after IYY will be is a concern. The minister is working on it now, and will be presenting her recommendations to cabinet before Christmas on what she thinks the role of the ministry should be."

Champagne's philosophy during this year has always been present-tense. The conferences, the concerts, the exchange trips to France, the video projects: all these are things that happened, and are now over.

"Youth are not just part of the future," Champagne told CUP, "but part of the present." And Champagne may soon be part of the past.

Coming out on campus

by Faith Jones
reprinted from *The Peak*
Canadian University Press

"We are everywhere" and "One in ten" are slogans of the gay rights movement.

And these slogans are as true for the academic community as they are for society as a whole. Not many gay and lesbian professors are visible. One lesbian academic explains, "Not everyone can be courageous. It would jeopardize their careers, their families, everything..."

Michael Eliot Hurst "came out" on campus 11 years ago. He was then the chair of the geography department at Simon Fraser University; he was suspended from this position by Pauline Jewett, who was then academic vice-president. Although the official reason for the suspension was that the department had "lost confidence" in him, Eliot Hurst says he felt the real reasons were his political views (he's a Marxist) and his homosexuality.

Hurst was probably the first openly gay professor at SFU. "If there were others they weren't prominent," he says. When he came out, he got little support from his colleagues.

"Out of about 20 colleagues, 2 were supportive, although since then a couple of others have apologized to me for not being supportive. Two or three faculty members have not spoken to me since then," Hurst says. "The students were incredibly supportive."

Hurst thinks attitudes may be changing at SFU, though he still thinks this so-called "liberal institution" is not at all liberal.

"It may be easier now for people to come out. It doesn't seem quite as strange. Lots of people are still offended by it, though," he says.

Even now, Hurst says he takes no real part in the social life of his department.

Hurst says that being openly gay has been an advantage in certain situations. For example, he says, women who have been sexually harassed by faculty feel more comfortable talking to him about it; and gay men and lesbians are able to come to him for emotional and political support.

Being gay is simply one of many things which affect his teaching, he says. "If my gayness affects anything it's what I choose to do politically."

Hurst has been very active politically. He helped form the gay club on campus, and founded "Gay Fathers", a group that meets every month. He is no longer a member of "Gay Fathers", both because he is no longer actively parenting (his 17 year old son lives out of town) and because he thought the group was too social and not political enough. In fact, Hurst's main complaint with many gay

organisations is the lack of political action.

He attempted a few years ago to start a B.C. branch of the Gay Academic Union, an American group that publishes a journal and has a branch in Toronto. He received responses from all over the province, mostly from high school teachers in the Interior. Unfortunately, B.C. geography makes organising difficult, and the branch never got off the ground. "I would still like to revive the idea," Hurst says.

"Meeting Michael and having him as an instructor really changed a lot of my stereotypes."

Dennis Duffy, a film student who has taken two classes with Hurst, says that some students have a problem with a teacher as open about his gay lifestyle as is Hurst.

"Some men in the class had trouble with it, especially since he was also a very demanding teacher," Duffy says. "You'd hear remarks like, 'that goddam faggot is really laying on the work,' and things like that. It was quite common to hear remarks like that, though they usually came from the sort of people you'd expect that from."

Duffy says that he was a little taken aback himself, but soon changed his mind. "I come from a social milieu where I'd never known any homosexual (men or women)...but I began to see how it would be interesting to have an alternative viewpoint," he says. "Meeting Michael and having him as an instructor really changed a lot of my stereotypes."

"The arts have so much to do with the representation of people, so naturally things like sexual preference are foreground. And I think that's valuable. Whether or not one thinks it's important, one has to realise that it would affect how a person writes about things, or photographs things, or dances about things."

Erika (not her real name) is a lesbian TA in an interdisciplinary area of study. Although gay and lesbian topics are not normally taught in her department, she has brought the subject up in tutorial discussions.

"It's always been very well received," she says. "We had a gay speaker come in; it brought things into a human area, instead of mystifying it."

Erika says her students, particularly the women, are open to discussion of the topic.

"I've created an environment where it's easy to talk about it. As a consequence, I've made friends with students who come to me later," she said.

She has come out to very few people on campus, but "anyone I've ever told has no problem with it." She says she cannot tell any faculty because it would almost certainly hurt her career. "I don't have a burning desire to

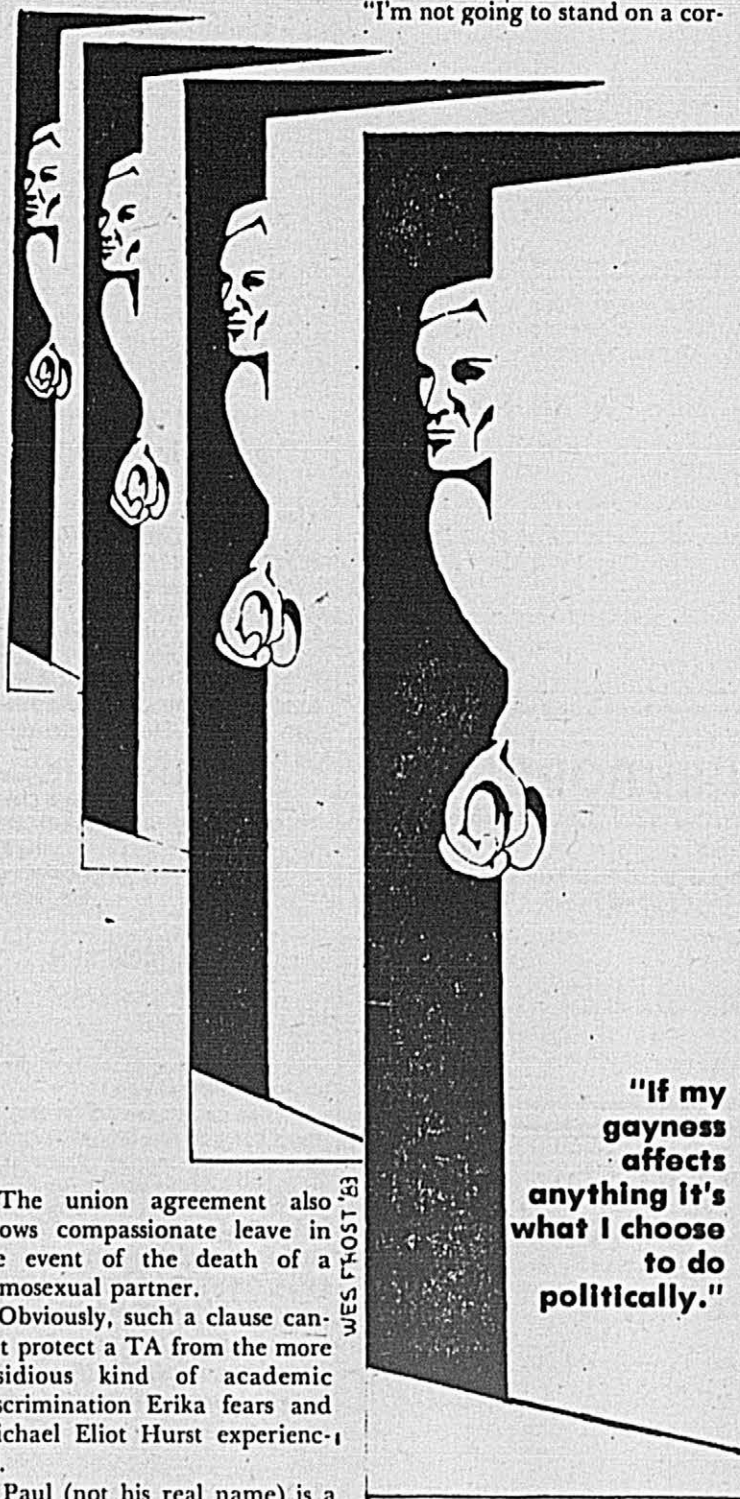
tell them, anyway," she says. "They don't deserve to know."

Erika says she was pleasantly surprised to hear a student of hers interviewed on the Lesbian Show on Co-op Radio.

Erika and other lesbian or gay TA's are protected under the Teaching Support Staff Union's (TSSU) contract with the university. The collective agreement includes a no discrimination clause on the grounds of "race, colour, age, sex, marital status, parental status, familial rela-

tionship...place of origin, ancestry, political affiliations or activities, citizenship, sexual preference..."

TSSU spokesperson Michele Valiquette says the clause was not difficult to negotiate, and has never been used, for any reason. "Nobody's ever approached us with a problem. I'm sure if there had been a problem, we would have heard about it," she said.



**"If my
gayness
affects
anything it's
what I choose
to do
politically."**

The union agreement also allows compassionate leave in the event of the death of a homosexual partner.

Obviously, such a clause cannot protect a TA from the more insidious kind of academic discrimination Erika fears and Michael Eliot Hurst experienced.

Paul (not his real name) is a teacher in the education depart-

ment. He is married, a father, and bisexual.

Although he is not "out" to the campus community, he says he thinks it is getting easier for people to be open about their sexuality. "Everybody's sexual and it shouldn't matter what...I don't think most students give a damn," he said.

Unfortunately, there is still a stigma in academia attached to being gay; Paul says students have "come on" to him, in a way that might not be entirely friendly. "You have to handle it in a delicate manner. They can blackmail you. My wife stands right beside me, and I would never want to embarrass her."

"Sometimes when straight people approach you about it, and expect you to involve yourself with them, I feel like asking, 'are you fact finding, or are you expecting me to bring you out, or are you experimenting?' I don't involve myself with other faculty of students," he says.

Paul says he has told some close friends that he is bisexual. "You ally yourself with people who are sympathetic," he said. "I'm not going to stand on a cor-

ner and shout it out. I'm discreet...I hope I'm discreet. But I'm not ashamed."

Paul says as a teacher of future teachers he tries to make his students aware of their responsibility to their students. "I try to get them to think about the empathy they need. Teaching involves a lot of gender relationships."

Judy (not her real name) is a sessional instructor on the administrative staff. She is an open lesbian, but wishes not to be identified. "I prefer to tell people face to face. I don't make announcements out of hand just to ensure that everyone knows; but I never conceal it, and very often it's appropriate to mention it."

She says on one occasion she felt her lesbianism may have been a factor in an unpleasant run-in with a colleague but otherwise she has never received any direct negative response.

"There may be some reluctance to get better acquainted with me, but I feel very at home with people in my department," she said.

"I am certainly conscious in my professional life of differences in my lifestyle and the people who surround me. That's mitigated for me because I'm a parent, and I am in constant contact with other parents. In my personal life I don't feel isolated. But I do in my professional life as far as social events."

"But I wouldn't want anyone to think I want to be invited to the happy couple parties. I left that lifestyle, by choice. I feel very much the aspect of choice. The women's movement introduced to me the idea that I had a choice about who to be intimate with and where to place my personal commitment..."

Judy says she had some adjusting to do when she moved to Vancouver three years ago from San Francisco. "If you live in a community where there are 350,000 people marching in a gay parade it tends to diminish your sense of differentness," she says.

Like other gay and lesbian academics, Judy believes education is the central issue.

"Whatever the discipline, it is a responsibility of all teachers not to carry prejudice about homosexuality into their teaching. There are things we need to do. We need to stop deleting work that has been done which portrays lesbians and gays in an authentic way."

"Another thing we need to do is to do more research. This is the responsibility of gay and lesbian teachers. We are the ones who are the most conscious of the issues that need to be raised. We are aware of the ways that conventional literature distorts the gay and lesbian experience."

LETTERS
Liberalspeak

ASUS off the wall

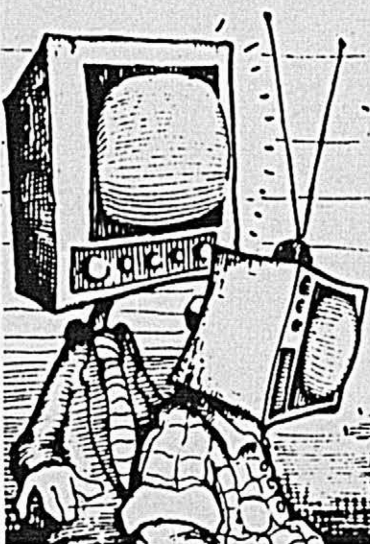
To The Daily:

Regarding the November 19th article that appeared on the front page of the *McGill Tribune*, the McGill Biology Students' Union (MBSU) would like to comment vehemently. We refute ASUS President David Gibson's statement "If MBSU does not ask for the money that rightfully belongs to Biology students it is the students who are being penalized." So far this year the MBSU has provided a non-profit booksale, free movies, student counseling, graduate study information, course evaluations for each student, sponsored two sports teams, and will be holding its annual Christmas party on the 29th. These various "penalties" have been administered without the \$4.00 each student pays. This money, when obtained,

shall be used constructively for the Biology students or returned to them!

In the future, we suggest that those wishing to imply that we are penalizing our students or have not held elections (which WERE held), base their public statements upon fact rather than supposition.

The MBSU Executive



Peace on men
Good will toward earth

To The Daily:

I would like to take this opportunity to comment on some aspects of the recent divestment campaign.

First I'd like to thank those members of the Board of Governors who voted in favor of divestment for their moral responsibility. Better late than never.

I'd also like to apologize, on behalf of these McGill students who believe in arguing using reason rather than abuse, for the various unkind words which have lately been directed towards the BoG by some of my fellow students. In some cases this was a result of a sense of frustration and a manifestation of mob psychology. In other cases I believe the authors of these remarks meant to say exactly what they said. This brings me to my next item.

I have expectations concerning the content of the newspapers published at McGill. *The Reporter* and the *McGill Tribune* usually provide what I expect of them. *The McGill Daily* however has lately been falling in what I consider to be its role. It is my belief that *The Daily* should be attempting to improve conditions at McGill and at large by presenting an accurate image of these conditions and by presenting viable solutions to these problems. I would prefer that the solutions presented be of a liberal (small 'l' please) and alternative nature and this seems to be in accordance with the Daily's established policy. I do not believe that printing insulting comments about any group is a reasonable form of acting for social change. The remarks are in variably (sic) directed towards people and I do not believe that people are in fact the problem nor do I believe that anyone in going to change his/her mind as a result of this sort of abuse. The problems are not with the people involved but rather with the systems and conditions that made them that way. Rather than attacking the people who not present them with well reasoned arguments for change as the SAC has done so ably. Perhaps then the Daily would be a true help to the cause of social change rather than a soapbox for a few angry young men and women.

David A. Reid

Dip. Ed. G1

P.S. Brendan: you have no sense of rhythm. Please restrict your bangings on metal objects to less than public venues. Organized noise is communication and should be encouraged. Disorganized noise is merely distracting and useful for those incapable of dealing with anything else.

Thanks for helping
us get BoG to divest

To The Daily:

The Divestment Committee of the External Affairs Committee on South Africa would like to thank the following for their moral and material aid to the cause: The Black Students' Network, the staff of the *McGill Daily*, Luc Joli-Coeur and the Students' Society Executive, Corinne Smythe and the Faculty of Social Work, Peter Nixon, Nathan Moss, the McGill Senate and twelve hundred of our classmates

The Divestment Committee:

Nigel Crawhall

Carlene Gardner

Amy Kaler

Lilani Kumaranayake

Guy Thompson

Police Intolerable

To The Daily:

On November 1, 1985, a Montréal newspaper published an article on the unfortunate death of an infant.

While we can all agree that this story was indeed a very sad one, Det. Sgt. Claude Marcotte, who is a member of your police department took this incident one step further. He was quoted in this paper as saying the following:

"The place and the people were so filthy that my clothes reeked when I got home."
"It's not funny when you thing that people live like that in Canada."

"We're not in Africa here."

Members of the Black Community will not tolerate of accept, insulting or degrading remarks, which smack of racism, from anyone.

Coming as they did from a member of the police force, a social affairs department, makes it even less acceptable.

If a Black police officer had made remarks to suggest that all French-Canadians were unclean, dirty and smelly, one can only imagine the swift retribution that would have been forthcoming.

This incident requires an immediate investigation so that the appropriate disciplinary actions can be taken against this individual.

Anthony J.C. Leblanc

McGill:
out of apartheid?

To The Daily:

It was heartwarming to behold the anti-apartheid demonstrations conducted by McGill students recently.

Socially conscious people reel in revulsion at the practice of apartheid or its offspring anywhere.

The question then arises — where do the McGill students fit into this anti-apartheid awakening?

For instance, the Québec government issued a Summer Employment Form 85 to the students of McGill and other universities. Item 4 is a blatant attempt to apply the apartheid separatist policies in the selection of students for jobs.

There is no record of a whimper of protest from the McGill students or their degree laden educators against this apartheidism.

According to Bill 29, no students, professors and others who do not subscribe to the deity of the Qué. Government are (not) permitted to vote in the School Board elections

Not a peep of protest from the University against this indignity — And then there is good ole Saudi Arabia, where tons of University Graduates are making big profits

This dictatorship-run country practices slavery, raw racism, anti-feminism, polygamy, amputation of limbs by unfortunates convicted in their courts.

Obviously no self-respecting money hungry student or graduate will ever demonstrate against that slave ridden racist dictatorship.

QUESTION — What are people called who rant against apartheid in South Africa but accept similar policies on their doorstep and worse practices in other countries where there is a big buck to be made.

Are they called university students, educators, graduates?

Nathan Gans

B. Eng McGill '45

Ed Note: South Africa is the only nation in the world which has an Apartheid system enshrined in its constitution.

Engineers can suffer

To The Daily:

Several engineers have written to the *Daily* expressing their anger at being stereotyped as sexist in a recent editorial. They may not be suffering from acute poisoning, as it were, but they are surely living in a polluted environment littered with the misogyny of the Plumber's Pot and the Engineering Songbook, for example. If they find sexism abhorrent when applied to themselves, they ought to find it so everywhere. Why don't they put their anger to productive use, and develop concrete strategies for ridding the Faculty of it? — say an engineers petition demanding that the EUS stop funding the above-mentioned publications.

Peter Feldstein

BA Arts 1984



HYDE PARK

Notes on University
Life

The experience of university life is a worthy as any other — no more, no less. At times it is only entertaining but truly a surrealistic experience.

Assisting a lecture at the Council Room can be seen as genuine Bunuelian mise-en-scene — large and elegant lecture room, wall-to-wall carpet, imposing iron lamps, a grandiose wooden (oak?) table, cheap but dignified and pseudo-aristocratic chairs that accommodate the rears of convoluted "intellectuals" of this respectable university. A cow or a lost goat that suddenly interrupts the ceremonious atmosphere would be more that welcomed by the poor, resigned students.

The deliverer of the "message", under other circumstances called the lecturer, can be seen as nothing more than a sophisticated, clever, and maybe intelligent, humbug. We won't point to anyone in particular since it is not only unproductive but also, like this, it allows any one who wants to feel offended to be able to do so freely.

This reflections might seem gratuitously iconoclastic, but the intention is to sincerely contribute to a healthy critical attitude from the student population. We shouldn't be afraid to speak, specially if it is for the benefits of a more democratic education, in which we are all allowed to participate equally, and publicly admit our ignorance revealing the failure of our educational system, or/and unmaking fraud.

Marcela Toro

QUEBEC
DRAMA
FESTIVALFESTIVAL
'86ANNUAL ONE-ACT
PLAY COMPETITIONAPRIL 8-12, 1986
AT CENTAUR

Entries are now being accepted.
Final Deadline: December 21, 1985

INFORMATION: 843-8698

Home of the 39¢ Hot Dog

HOT DOG: STEAMÉ

Monday

to

Friday

5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

39¢

Saturday
All Day

International Rendez-vous

101 Mt-Royal West (corner St-Urbain)

843-3250

au 2ème

Coiffure

Esthétique

3414 Ave. du Parc, Suite 220
(Corner of Sherbrooke) H2X 2H5
Tel: (514) 843-6268

Specials for McGill Students

Shampoo, cut and style: Men \$9

Shampoo, cut and style: Women \$14

Perm or modelling: Women or Men: from \$20

Facial: \$15

Waxing: \$8/\$15

Electrolysis: 20% discount

STUDY IN EUROPE

The University of Louvain (est. 1425), Leuven, Belgium
offers

COMPLETE PROGRAMMES IN PHILOSOPHY FOR THE DEGREES OF
B.A., M.A. AND Ph.D. plus A JUNIOR YEAR ABROAD PROGRAMME

All courses are in English

Tuition is 11,500 Belgium Francs (± \$250)

Write to: Secretary English Programmes
Cardinal Mercierplein 2, B-3000 Leuven, Belgium

KULeuven



THE ASHA INDIAN RESTAURANT

Third Anniversary Specials

(FULLY LICENSED)

3490 PARK AVENUE

Special 3-Course Lunch: \$4.25 + up

Now serving British beer on tap

\$1.75 1/2 Pint

Mon-Sat: Noon till 2:30 p.m. \$3.25 Pint

& 5 p.m. till 11:00 p.m.

Sunday: 5 p.m. till 11:00 p.m.

TEL: 844-3178

Tournée Internationale pour la Paix et la Justice

par Michel-Adrien Sheppard

"... The excitement of those explosives hitting their targets is thrilling, deeply satisfying. ... You never saw any blood. You could never hear any children scream as napalm set their skin on fire. It was very clean. I was a professional technician in my Blue Machine..."
(ancien pilote de B-52 au Vietnam, interviewé dans le film *Hearts and Minds* de Peter Davis, 1974)

Chanrithy, Cambodgienne, 14 ans: elle a vu son père torturé à mort et son pays terrorisé pendant 4 ans par les Khmers rouges.

Jose Gerardo, Salvadorien, 20 ans: pendant 2 ans, il fut détenu, sans accusation, par le gouvernement et torturé au moyen d'électrochocs, de bastonnades sur les testicules, de sacs en plastique sur la tête. Puis relâché. On s'est trompé. Nos regrets.

Fito, Guatémaltèque, 18 ans: son oncle, un leader du mouvement étudiant, eut la tête défoncée par les interrogateurs de l'armée. Certainement un subversif communiste qui méritait pire.

Ciaran, 17 ans, habite un bidonville de Belfast: les soldats britanniques ont démolé sa maison, plusieurs fois; des membres de sa famille ont été blessés dans des fusillades. Explication officielle: "Innocent bystanders. Got in the way. Carry on."

Lyna, une Beyrouthine, 14 ans: sa mère travaille pour les Nations Unies et aide les centaines de milliers de Libanais déplacés par la guerre civile; sa maison et son école ont été démolies dans les bombardements. Elle pratiquait sans doute la mauvaise religion.

Neta, 19 ans, habite un kibboutz israélien: il vient de compléter ses études secondaires et doit commencer son service militaire obligatoire dans deux mois. Son nouvel ami, Danny, 16 ans, Palestinien, habite Ramallah en Cisjordanie occupée. Ils devront peut-être se tuer un jour.

Godfrey, de Soweto: la police sud-africaine vient de relâcher ce jeune de 15 ans après 2 mois de détention solitaire, sans inculpation. Un agitateur dangereux, il va sans dire.

Brenda, 18 ans: elle a perdu son bras gauche lorsque que les rebelles anti-sandinistes financés par les Etats-Unis massacrèrent les habitants de son village au Nicaragua; elle fit la morte pour échapper à la tuerie, qui coûta la vie à tous ses amis et camarades de classe. On t'aura la prochaine fois, salope communiste.

Ali, Afghane, 18 ans: "Je ne suis plus rien. J'ai tout perdu".

Tu n'avais qu'à ne pas refuser l'aide fraternelle du grand frère soviétique, petite connasse.

Ils sont une soixantaine de jeunes d'une trentaine de pays. Ils pratiquent tous des religions différentes, parlent une multitude de langues différentes, souscrivent à des idéologies différentes.

Ils sont tous extrêmement différents. Ils sont tous extrêmement semblables: victimes de la guerre, rescapés du génocide, réfugiés expulsés de chez eux, incarcérés dès l'âge de 13, 14, 15

différence et notre confort de bons consommateurs qui ne se plaignent pas, et surtout, pointent notre silence complice d'un doigt accusateur. Que faisiez-vous alors que mon père, ma mère, moi...; où étiez-vous quand...; pourquoi n'avez-vous pas...?

La TIJPJ est un projet lancé par un comité organisateur composé exclusivement de jeunes adultes ayant travaillé depuis plusieurs années dans les domaines de l'animation socio-communautaire et de l'engage-

puissance mobilisatrice des idéaux humanitaires et antiracistes des jeunes et de leur refus de se laisser déshumaniser et embrigader dans une voie aveugle et belliqueuse que voudraient faire prévaloir les puissants, les technocrates et les marchands de canons et de missiles, de la droite comme de la gauche.

Nous avons toujours su où mène cette voie: tout droit au suicide collectif de l'espèce humaine, en passant par de petites "guéguerres" conventionnelles, avec leur trainée de mini-holococaustes propres, car invisibles ou facilement oubliables.

De toute façon, ce sont des nègres, des jaunes, des bougnoules musulmans, des métisses et ces sales youpins qui y crèvent, pas des Blancs «civilisés» qui ne font que vendre la quin-

délibéré) de voiler les racines des conflits et d'empêcher les jeunes, adolescents et jeunes adultes, de discuter en toute liberté, c'est-à-dire avec un minimum d'ingérence et de manipulation idéologique de la part de leurs aînés, des questions de justice et de solidarité planétaires, du rôle des générations montantes dans l'oeuvre de changement des mentalités et structures, et de l'hypothèque qui plane sur la survie de l'humanité.

L'élément d'espoir de cette initiative réside dans le fait incontestable que les jeunes possèdent un net avantage par rapport à leurs aînés: ils sont moins enclins à dévaloriser l'importance d'expériences de partage et de communion qui contestent ou démolissent les préjugés et images stéréotypées d'un Autre ennemi que tentent de véhiculer et d'imposer les stratégies idéologiques, commentateurs «experts» et privilégiés des systèmes politiques établis.

Pour leur part, beaucoup d'adultes ont justement appris, à notre grand malheur, à étiqueter des personnes d'origines ou d'opinions apparemment bizarres comme étant automatiquement indignes de leur respect et d'un traitement égalitaire et compatissant. Ils ont été bien dressés et ne veulent rien savoir si cela risque de les forcer de remettre le moindre en question leurs belles élucubrations et leurs préjugés (de race, de sexe ou d'orientation sexuelle, de religion, de nationalité, de classe sociale...).

La participation des communautés culturelles québécoises et canadiennes dans tous les aspects de la planification, préparation et mise en oeuvre de la TIJPJ a été étendue. Le conseil consultatif, le comité de sélection des participants, le comité de soutien de prestige, le comité des consultants pour l'élaboration du dossier pédagogique à l'intention du réseau scolaire canadien, le Bureau national et les comités de coordination dans les provinces comprennent des représentants de plus d'une vingtaine de groupes ethniques.

Par ailleurs, il est important de souligner que la dimension multi-ethnique est une composante intégrante et constante de ce projet complexe: l'organisation multiculturelle de jeunes artistes montréalais,

continued on page 23



Le groupe Québec-Nord, un des sept groupes de la TIJPJ. De gauche à droite: José Paulino (Salvador, 20 ans); Brenda Rocha (Nicaragua, 18 ans); Lyna Naïm Aliyeh (Liban, 14 ans); Nathalie Robitaille (coordinatrice-Québec, 19 ans); Chanrithy Eap (Kampuchéa, 14 ans); Linda Cadorette (animatrice du groupe); Eduardo Parrado (Bolivie, 16 ans); Frank Khasu (Afrique du Sud, 16 ans).

ans, survivants de tortures impossibles à décrire sans vouloir pleurer ou vomir.

Et ils partagent tous cette soif rageuse des opprimés: être écoutés attentivement par leurs confrères plus fortunés.

Ce sont les participants à la Tournée Internationale Jeunesse pour la Paix et la Justice (TIJPJ) qui traverse actuellement le Canada, jusqu'au 8 décembre. Le 23 novembre, ils étaient au Leacock, invités d'honneur, avec Harry Belafonte, de la Conférence Annuelle Anne Bailey sur les Droits de l'Homme.

S'ils sont venus témoigner dans les écoles, les centres communautaires, les églises, à la télévision, à la radio, et devant les caméras de l'Office national du film, de l'enfer et de l'irresponsabilité criminelle d'un monde adulte qui n'a jamais su ni voulu protéger les jeunes de la violence, du racisme et de la faim, ils portent un message plus optimiste: la solidarité et la compassion, au-delà de toute barrière nationale, raciale et idéologique.

Pour eux, les mots de paix, justice et liberté sont loins d'être des vœux pieux ou de vagues espoirs. Ces mots représentent leur survie même.

Et leurs témoignages dérangent. Dérangent notre cynisme, secouent notre in-

ment pour le désarmement, les droits de la personne et des minorités, la coopération internationale et l'entente interculturelle et interconfessionnelle.

L'idée de base qui a donné naissance à la TIJPJ, et qui a pris près d'un an avant de porter fruit, est un profond désir d'exprimer, dans un forum international rejoignant directement et de façon personnalisée des centaines de milliers de gens, la profonde détresse et inquiétude devant le cortège horrible de misère et d'oppression que vivent des dizaines de millions de jeunes personnes. Il s'agissait de sensibiliser les Canadiens et de les inciter à l'action concrète en solidarité avec les jeunes dans les régions déchirées par les guerres et le racisme, lacérées par les haines inter-communautaires et meurtries par la domination économique et le mal-développement qu'imposent des puissances étrangères égoïstes.

Mais loin d'être en proie au vent montant de cynisme en Occident, de repli sur soi, voire de je-m'en-foutisme apathique face à ces fléaux apparemment insurmontables, nos années d'implication communautaire et notre volonté de survie nous avaient poussés à réagir vigoureusement: la réussite de la TIJPJ est la preuve vivante de la

caillerie nécessaire à toute cette vulgaire canaille tiers-mondiste. Méthode peut-être radicale, mais tellement efficace pour renflouer les caisses des entreprises touchées par la crise tout en contrôlant la surpopulation.

La TIJPJ se veut une réponse au besoin des jeunes de confronter les réalités envahissantes du militarisme, du mal-développement et des violations systématiques des droits démocratiques les plus élémentaires, et les liens qui existent entre ces phénomènes. Ce projet s'oppose fermement à l'imposition du mur de silence par le «monde adulte», un silence qui a comme effet fréquent (sinon

NDLR: M. Sheppard travaille comme agent national de presse de la Tournée Int'l Jeunesse.

La TIJPJ bénéficie d'un soutien financier et logistique diversifié d'origine tant gouvernementale que non-gouvernementale. Pour ne mentionner que les sources les plus importantes: Secrétariat d'Etat-Canada: Multiculturalisme, Programmes des Droits de l'Homme, et Ministère de la Jeunesse; Secrétariats provinciaux pour l'Année Internationale de la Jeunesse du Québec, de l'Ontario et de la Colombie-Britannique; Option-Délic; Ministère des communautés culturelles et immigration; Développement et Paix; CEQ; CSN; Médecins pour la responsabilité sociale (branche canadienne de Int'l Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, Prix Nobel de la Paix 1985); Project Ploughshares; Canadian Institute for International Peace Studies; Jeunesse Canada Monde...

La TIJPJ tient à remercier nos 3 sponsors officiels: Fondation B'Nai B'Rith de Montréal (une agence constituante des Services communautaires juifs de Montréal); Conseil canadien pour la coopération internationale (Ottawa: plus de 125 organismes non-gouvernementaux d'aide au Tiers-Monde); Religious Task Force (New York: coalition interconfessionnelle de 60 organisations religieuses américaines juives, protestantes, bouddhistes, chrétiennes orthodoxes, catholiques et musulmanes pour la désarmement).

TIJPJ: Bureau national, 3460 Stanley, 845-9171.

Thanks for doing a Native Issue

To the Daily:

Re your recent issue on the native peoples of Canada, congratulations! Stress was laid on current crises and long-term problems facing the native individual and communities in relation to the wider context of Canadian culture in which they live. Surely, we must act in fulfillment of our responsibilities to the native peoples; but skillful action can only be undertaken in an attitude of comprehensive understanding.

Socio-cultural issues are often divided into three areas: politics, economics, and religion (the concept of 'ideology' running as a thread through the lot.) The Religious Studies Students' Association has been organising a series of informal talks entitled 'Worship: Sacred Space Sacred Time.' The first in this series featured the Amer-Indian tradition. Two spokespeople came here Oct. 8 from Caughnawaga to share with us their way of worship, of prayer and healing. The exchange was spontaneous and moving in its sincerity.

But it was sad to see so few attend. Where were those interested (even involved) in interfaith dialogue, or in 'the Native Question', or whatever its presently called? Both of those speakers are active in their community in many ways, and they were here at McGill representing not only Caughnawaga or the Mohawk Nation, but the value of the religious experience of the Indian peoples as a whole. The 'events' notice re the talk submitted to the *Daily* wasn't printed, (though fair to say other talks were); but many posters were up.

Apathy. It extends to both students and staff. Yet — the attendance would have dramatically increased, one feels, if it was advertised that political rhetoric, dollars and cents, or hairstyles was to be the issue (and/or medium).

The religio-spiritual element of any peoples plays a crucial role — for the Amer-Indian tradition it is an integrating factor to their way of life. One need but glance at a newspaper to see that religion, somehow or other, presently plays a leading part on the world's stage. To neglect the religious element in one's study of, or attempt to improve, the condition of society or the individual, therefore, should be not only narrow-minded, but a dangerous underestimation of one of the most powerful forces at large.

James Jervis
BA U3
President RSSA

More myths about prostitution

To the Daily:

The ordinary policeman harassing prostitutes with a zeal beyond the call of duty would be genuinely staggered if anyone suggested to him that his attitude reflected what is probably the most extreme surviving remnant of women's total subjugation to men: the heavy sanctions against all sexual freedom which were designed to reinforce all the other institutions by which women's sexuality and reproduction are kept firmly under control. To him it almost certainly seems that it is "respect" for women which leads to his loathing of prostitutes.

The *Daily*'s article, "ASP combats myths about prostitution (November 25, 1985) attacks myth with mystification. Marie Arrington, co-founder of ASP (Alliance for the Safety of Prostitutes) mystifies prostitution in such a way that obscures both the reality and the agencies that enslave the female sexuality.

Arrington states that "prostitution is not so much a problem itself as it is a symptom of a system in which there is economic inequality." Undoubtedly women are oppressed, both politically and economically, yet Arrington disregards the most insidious and fundamental type of oppression — psychological oppression. Psychological oppression occurs when the sexual activities, which not only belong to the domain of the self but define, in large measure, the proper functioning of the self, fall under the control of others. The sexual subjugation of women by men alienates the prostitute from a sense of fulfilled sexuality and thereby renders her a victim of psychological oppression. Prostitution in its present form is indeed a problem in itself precisely because it involves the selling of souls and not the selling of services.

By objectifying and subjection the sexuality of women, heterosexual men are able to monopolize power and increase their control over women. Ultimately, women and especially prostitutes are regulated to the lower ranks of a sexually-determined hierarchy that support on all levels — the homosexual male, the heterosexual female, the homosexual female, the bisexual, the transsexual etc. — the "superior" position of the heterosexual male. The emancipation of the female sexuality and consequently the eradication of the disparity in power that allows heterosexual males to exploit, degrade, and oppress will follow only if the sexual hierarchy is attacked directly. Arrington fails to do so.

At present the oppression of the female sexually degrades women. However, it does not follow from this that there is

you would ever be content with the BoG. It was irrational and short-sighted of us to have assumed that you would sit back for a moment and be happy with the BoG's decision.

Being the first Canadian university to divest itself from companies holding interests in South Africa is not good enough it seems. Now you want us to go further and divest \$400 million from the "B of M".

We mentioned last week that it seemed out of character for you to be behind an issue that made some logical sense. How silly of us not to have realized that you, instead, advocated plunging the university into complete financial chaos and ultimate ruin. Might we save your breath and add that it would all be worthwhile because, of course, we would be cleansed of sin and that we would be setting a fine example to



something immoral about unsanctioned or commercially motivated sex. Prostitutes are degraded because of the public contempt that they suffer, because of the fact that many of them have to resort to prostitution whether they want to or not when there is no way to make a living, and worst of all because their sexualities suffer endless degradation. All of this is reinforced by their weak position in the organization of the sexual hierarchy.

It seems to be sex alone which has the ability to degrade unless it is purified by the proper sanctions, if not of marriage then of love. But why is sex so inherently different? If there is something intrinsically bad about the men who want these things and the women who go along with them, why is there not something equally bad about people who are interested in musicians only for their musical ability and musicians who are happy to go along with that interest and earn their living by means of it? Why should it be acceptable to base a relations upon common intellectual interests but not on a common wish for sex? Whenever activities disapproved of in sexual contexts are transposed into non-sexual ones they become perfectly acceptable.

We should not, therefore, object to women's pleasing of men, not even if they devote all their efforts to it. Once again, the real feminist problem is the hierarchy of sexualities that exists in our society, lingering amidst a Victorian fog, that places women in a position to be degraded and exploited. Decriminalization of prostitution, followed by an interim period when commercialized sex is suspended to allow breathing space to get over the unpleasantness of the past, would be a step in the right direction. In sexual liberation there is increased autonomy for all women. To slip into absolute objection of prostitution and to go on being outraged by loose or forward women and by prostitutes is to have swallowed the essence of male propaganda in its entirety.

Dwayne Williams
U3 Arts

Daily never satisfied

To the Daily:

As a supplement to our letter printed on Nov. 25, we would like to take this opportunity first to apologize for insinuating that

the rest of the world.

If South Africa does become a doomed country due to divestment and economic isolation, the ensuing blood bath will be gloriously justified as will the inevitably bloody and oppressive set of fascist, communist, marxist, and whatever regimes following it. The bloodshed will be worthy of the Persian Gulf where an absolutely futile war has claimed millions of innocent lives and, yet, gone unreported by the *Daily* this year.

We feel that we have made our point and, in conclusion, we as simply that you print ALL the names printed below this time. Mr. Ilott is as much one of us as any other and deserves to be treated as such. Furthermore we suggest that you get yourselves a typesetter that sets type.

Love and Kisses (also to be printed) (ok)
Dan Michelson John Silvester
U1 Arts U2 Arts

Peter Ilott Dan Siegel
PhD III (E.E.) U3 Arts

Tim Stiles
U1 Management

Competitivism in Academicaland

To the Daily:

I would like to write a letter of thanks to that infamous body of students, with efficient representatives in every faculty, who rip out entire chapters of books. Three cheers for you pathetic vandals, as you deface reference books, pilfer catalogue cards and steal pages from reserved reading books. A round of applause for you insecure rejects who persevere steadfastly in your quest for the top, through no talent of your own, but by discouraging the competition. Hurrah! It is now midnight — a special thanks to the asshole who ripped out the chapter on Determinism. I hope you do better on your essay than I'm going to. You deserve it.

Kalli Varakila
Science U2

HYDE PARK

Education on AIDS crucial

Many people are beginning to worry because they suspect their waiters or hairdressers may have the "Gay-Plague." What if while he's clipping your hair, you contract AIDS? My goodness — we'd better bring our own glasses and silverware to restaurants — lest any AIDS victims are doing the dishes.

If this describes you, you're probably a victim of an AIDS-related disease, known as "AIDS Phobia." This phobia is directly linked to recent upsurge of AIDS propaganda.

There are two types of AIDS propaganda that everyone is familiar with. There is the ridiculous propaganda which makes claims only the most foolhardy can swallow. One example of this type was sent to the office of GALOM. It was authored by "Segundo Enology" and sported the title: AIDS: "The Liberals' Leprosy."

In this piece, AIDS is described as a "pansy plague." They suggest doing away with the cause as they see it — gay and bisexual men. "...This bastard breed of fanatical faggots who spread more than young boys' buttocks." These people insist their hope is that a cure will be discovered, while saying, "...segregate the sickness from society..." And so the Japanese were segregated for their own protection during W.W. II!

The second type of propaganda unfortunately is more influential in shaping public opinion. This type, is full of quarter and half-truths, and by confusing the issues, effectively shapes public opinion. Most of the literature of this type here in Canada is being passed around by a United States based group known as the National Democratic Policy Committee.

NDCP followers were recently on Sherbrooke and Metcalfe peddling their wares. For \$1 you could buy something called: "AIDS: More Deadly Than Nuclear War!" The articles in this are similar to "Liberals Leprosy" but it uses more mild language. They talk about reopening defunct leper colonies, whilst they express their sincere wishes on finding a cure. They would call these places "AIDS Hospices." In other words, out-of-sight, out-of-mind! (Note: They claim they are willing to use "conventional and unconventional methods to determine the nature of the disease." Anyone care to guess what "unconventional methods" they mean?

Gay men, they claim, are the direct cause of the "massive concentrations of infections." There are they say, a large number of gay and bisexual men in "such occupations as teachers, medical professionals, dishwashers, cooks, waiters, hairdressers, and other service occupations through which contamination is most easily spread." Diane McGrath, a candidate for Mayor of New York City, is basing her campaign on this. She thinks that to wipe out AIDS, all members of the above groups, and she adds prostitutes to the list, should be tested for the AIDS anti-body; then dealt with accordingly.

There was an article in the *New York Times* on 7 October 1985 called "AIDS and the New Apartheid," which pretty much sums up the whole problem. The author says that fear and ignorance are causing bigotry and pandemoniums. "Unlike AIDS," it states, "bigotry can be treated." The key is education.

Many gay groups are now trying to educate the gay community on AIDS prevention. They have come up with many ideas — such as "Safe Sex." There are also many AIDS hotlines as educational references. One hotline run by New York City's Health Department gets an average of 250 calls a day. Interestingly enough, 65 per cent of the callers are heterosexuals.

Here at McGill, there is an AIDS Committee which has been very active this year. Many other similar groups are using McGill's committee as a model for their own initiatives. So if you have a question about something you've heard about AIDS, don't be afraid to ask.

Let's get educated.

Mark E. Rodriguez
AIDS Committee of McGill

Support CSPCA

Students traditionally have supported groups for positive change in society. In our enthusiastic involvement in largescale political and moral problems however, we should not disregard groups within our own city which need our support. A case in point is the Montreal-based Canadian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; the oldest animal welfare organization in Canada. The work it has accomplished in its 116 years of existence and the aggressive new steps it is taking to play a more prominent role in the community are highly worthy of our support, but unfortunately there is a tendency either to adopt a complacent attitude that the major work has been done, or to overlook the work of the Society, considering it to be less serious than other issues.

The second of these is perhaps the greater problem, for it affects not only the C.S.P.C.A. but the animal welfare movement in general. Passive indifference and active opposition to animal welfare are usually based on some fundamental misconceptions. The first of these is that human beings are more important than animals by virtue of their higher intelligence, and consequently the plight of animals by virtue is thrown aside as irrelevant or trivial by comparison to human problems. This attitude represents a dangerous and destructive reversal of liberal and humanitarian thought — the same trend which has resulted in environmental issues being pushed aside. To argue that animals are inferior because they lack the intellect of human beings is to imply that respect, kindness, and compassion should only be bestowed on the intelligent and the strong. Just as weaker members of society such as children and the elderly are protected, we have a moral obligation not to abuse animals simply because they are weaker than ourselves. Furthermore, working to prevent cruelty to animals does not imply ignoring the plight of human beings. Supporters of animal welfare are frequently found in organizations which focus on human suffering. An example is Henry Bergh, the founder of the American S.P.C.A. (1866) who also founded the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (1875) which contributed to the lobby for reform in child labour.

Complacency regarding animals is a particular problem in Montreal. A general unwillingness to spay and neuter pets has resulted in the worst pet overpopulation problem in North America; about 55,000 animals a year die in the C.S.P.C.A. gas chamber. A severe lack of funding has till now prevented the society from establishing a mandatory spay/neuter clinic which would reduce volume significantly and make euthanasia by injection possible.

The Society has recently undergone sweeping changes to bring it up to par with other animal welfare agencies in North America. Unfortunately most Montrealers are not even aware of the wide range of services the C.S.P.C.A. offers, many of which directly benefit human beings. The successful pet-assisted therapy programme for the elderly and chronically ill is an example.

The C.S.P.C.A. is an organization committed to preventing cruelty, and one which offers a variety of programmes and services which help both animals and people in this city. If we want them to continue to promote these positive and humanitarian goals then we should give them the support they have earned — support which is so essential to their continued existence.

Pauline Beauchamp
C.S.P.C.A.

One of the challenges facing universities today is that of creating accessible facilities for disabled students. Disabled students tend to go to the university which accommodates them the most. This may explain why Concordia University, which provides the best services for disabled students, attracts more handicapped students than either U. de M. or McGill or U of M.

Lise Dufx, Assistant to the Dean of Students and Coordinator for Disabled Students at Université de Montréal is in charge of services for disabled students there. Four handicapped students work with Dufx part-time to provide most of the services to the over 35 disabled students who may require assistance.

The student assistants provide information about services that are available on the campus; they organize information sessions, help students get around the university, get interpreters and get notetakers for deaf students. They also staff a drop-in centre for disabled students on campus, keeping it open 25 hours per week.

Meribah Aikens, Coordinator at McGill's Dean of Students Office, was appointed in 1981 to help McGill's disabled students adjust to the demands of university life. She provides services for about 25 disabled students. These services include off-campus housing, and tutorial services.

If necessary, Aikens changes the location of classes to a more accessible building. As well, she ensures that parking permits are provided to those who drive. Notetakers and readers are found if necessary. Special arrangements are made for students to write their exams. As well, Aikens acts as a liaison between disabled students and professors.

Dufx also advises disabled students on how to get financial aid, and recruits readers to help blind students.

At Concordia, Ann Kerby is Assistant to the Dean of Students, but she says she spends about 75% of her time in her capacity as Coordinator of Services for Disabled Students. With the help of over 50 volunteers and two paid student assistants, Kerby serves over 200 disabled students who attend Concordia.

Some of the many services offered at Concordia include campus orientation, information about accessibility, registration assistance, parking arrangements, library and bookstore delivery services and braille and taping services.

According to Kerby, "We will provide all services possible within our means, and those we can't provide we will get someone else to provide."

Although some efforts have been made in the last few years to make McGill more accessible, it will require much more work before it approaches the accessibility of Concordia. Aikens

McGill lags behind in service to disabled

by Elena Katz



claims that McGill "will never be completely accessible in that many of the buildings are impossible to change because of their architecture." However, many of the buildings have ramps for wheelchairs, and the washrooms have also been made accessible.

Kerby describes Concordia as being "reasonably accessible." She says that both the Loyola and Sir George Williams cam-

puses are equally adapted to disabled students, and wouldn't recommend one campus over the other. The only buildings that are not at all accessible are the small annexes along Mackay Street. However, they mostly house offices, and professors arrange to meet with disabled students in an accessible area.

Aikens, Dufx and Kerby all agreed that professors become more aware of the problems of disabled students when they have

one in their class. "Professors who have had the opportunity to work with disabled students have become more sensitized and understanding," said Dufx.

A committee for the integration of handicapped students has recently been formed at U. de M.

At Concordia, extensive one-on-one work sessions with professors make them more aware of some of the needs of their disabled students. As well, workshops

for departmental chairpersons are held as are information sessions for professors in different departments.

Over a year ago McGill set up an Ad Hoc Committee for Disabled Students to recommend policy for the university. The policy will be presented to Senate sometime in November or December. "If the university accepts the policy it will be committed to seeing that the disabled are integrated into all aspects of university life," says Aikens.

"The philosophy here (at Concordia) is not to centralize all the services for disabled students, but to decentralize them. Have our core services, but make the rest of the university fulfill its own mandate to integrate the disabled," says Kerby.

Although the number of students at each of the three universities varies, the budgets for Concordia and U. de M. are about equal. Concordia has an operational budget of \$25,000, and U. de M. has \$20,000 plus an additional \$5,000 to purchase any necessary equipment to assist disabled students.

Concordia's budget is used to run the two offices for disabled students (one office on each campus), pay the salaries of the two student assistants and a part time professional assistant, minor equipment, transportation between the two campuses and any publications issued.

The U of M's budget includes the operation of their centre as well as the salaries of the four student assistants.

Meanwhile, McGill has been providing services to its disabled students despite having no budget. But says Aikens "If there was ever a request for a service the money was found." This meant that money was taken from budgets for other things in order to provide these services.

Kerby feels that the lack of services at McGill has cost them students. "Some students have certainly come to Concordia because of the better services and were overwhelmed by the problems McGill has in offering services."

Aikens, however, feels that disabled students have avoided McGill because of its lack of accessibility in the past. "You just look at the campus and assume it isn't accessible."

"We have programs here that Concordia doesn't have and a student shouldn't feel deprived of an interest they have in a particular field just because they don't think they can get around at university," added Aikens.

McGill enjoys a worldwide reputation for excellence in many fields, and students come from all over to benefit from it. Unfortunately many disabled students do not get equal opportunity to study at McGill because lack of funding has severely limited the types of services that are available. They should go to Concordia because that is where they want to study, not because that is where they will get the necessary services to help them get an education.

SA whites dodge draft

by Jillian Cohen

Michael strains his words as he recalls his two years service in the South African Defence Force (SADF). He speaks of the two years he spent fighting for a government he abhors. He describes being mentally eroded by training tactics — being forced to perform such ludicrous tasks as running back and forth between trees at the whim of an adolescent Afrikaaner officer.

All white South African men are required to register for military service at age 16.

But, last October, the END Conscription Campaign (ECC) was launched in South Africa.

ECC is offering an alternative. Its goal is to employ an effective anti-Apartheid measure to deny the South African authorities the white soldiers they desperately need. The ECC is an outgrowth

of the South African conscientious objector movement.

The SADF began increasing its conscription quota after the tragic Sharpeville massacre in 1960, in which hundreds of Blacks were killed by the SADF for holding a peaceful demonstration.

The SADF is used to physically implant Apartheid measures, yet many South African whites recruited are opposed to the government and want no part of its coercive actions.

The 1970's brought rise to a small number of conscientious objector movements but many of those involved were sentenced to imprisonment. Now, since Parliament amended the Defence Act in 1984, objectors are subject to a maximum of six years.

The ECC has been supported strongly by such groups as the

National Union of South African Students and the African National Congress (ANC). The ANC is the banned opposition party.

Because of ECC's actions, results are appearing. Last January, in a semi-annual call-up almost half the men required to report did not show up.

EEC will soon be challenged with the extension of the conscription to include Coloreds and Indians. President Botha said in 1983 that "When they have the vote gradually we will extend their services," in reference to the recent tricameral parliament.

Critics say the political move could have been implemented entirely for the purposes of increasing the numbers of soldiers in the SADF and dividing the mixed race and Indian population.

Depo-provera approval likely

by Tony Volpon

Depo-Provera, a progesterone-like synthetic hormone that has caused a major controversy worldwide, may be approved as a contraceptive here in Canada after being refused in the United States.

Legally used as a palliative for endometrial cancer and endometriosis, Depo-Provera is manufactured by the Upjohn Company. It acts upon the

hypothalamus which then suppresses ovulation.

Reported side effects of Depo-Provera include: sterility, anemia, diabetes, breast cancer, depression, weight loss, nausea, interruption of the menstrual flow, and premature death.

After being refused marketing rights as a contraceptive in the U.S. by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), indications began surfacing in Canada that after heavy lobbying, Upjohn

would be given the go-ahead to produce and sell the drug in Canada.

The Advisory Committee on Female Reproductive Physiology of Health and Welfare Canada released a report in September on oral contraceptives which backed the usage of injectable progestones, Depo-Provera being the only one now available.

The Committee later recommended the drug for approval, which could come as early as

next December.

"Somehow they (Upjohn) managed to get to people in the committee," said Deborah Van Nyck of the Canadian Coalition on Depo-Provera, which opposes the certification of the drug without adequate research.

"After refusal on the grounds of it being unsafe in the U.S.," said Van Wyck, "Upjohn is treating Canada as a Third World dumping ground."

Upjohn has distributed Depo-Provera in over 80 countries to over five million women, and the drug has been approved for use in the Third World by the World Health Organization (WHO) and International Planned Parenthood Federation. A report on the effects of Depo-Provera by the WHO is in preparation.

The drug is liked by many for its convenience. Unlike the pill, which must be taken daily, Depo-Provera is injected once every three months, clearing away many of the educational hassles in underdeveloped countries with serious overpopulation problems. It has also been tested on poor black and Mexican women in the U.S. by Upjohn.

In Canada, Donald Zarfes, professor of psychiatry and pediatrics at the University of Western Ontario, published a study of unapproved usage of Depo-Provera as a contraceptive in Ontario for mentally handicapped persons.

Zarfes found that the drug has been widely used for this purpose all over Canada. He also found alongside the drug's usage a rate of breast cancer 25 times above average.

The Canadian Coalition on Depo-Provera has asked to meet with Health Minister Jake Epp in order to ask him to delay approval of the drug. The Coalition is demanding that:

- All information on the drug now in the hands of Health and Welfare be made public;
- The test results of Upjohn also be made public;
- Public hearings on the drug be convened and that the inquiry panel include medical as well as consumer representatives;
- Changes be made to the legislation which regulates the usage of an approved drug in ways that are non-approved; and
- That the safety of Depo-Provera be fully established before it is allowed in Canada as a contraceptive.

"Too many times drugs have been prematurely approved in the past after intense lobbying by drug companies," said Van Wyck. "The effects have been horrendous...women cannot change their minds after the injections, and it is normal for infertility to last up to one year after stopping injections."

"Doctors love it but it's so opened to abuse to economically disadvantaged women who are not, and do not have the means to be fully informed," she added.

When asked about the government's reaction to the Coalition's efforts, Van Wyck said: "Well, they have not, as far as I know, contacted us, but when the minister for health Jake Epp was asked about it in the House of Commons, he claimed that they were not going ahead with certification in December, which clearly contradicts what his department has been saying."

Access to birth-control threatened

by Susie Petersiel

Despite the legalization of birth control in the United States in 1965 and in Canada in 1969, the battle to keep it legalized, much less to inform women about different birth control methods and their risks, is still raging.

President Ronald Reagan has made drastic cuts to birth control clinics in the United States. Soon, because of the appointment of over 100 federal judges by Reagan, the U.S. government may bow to the right-wing fundamentalist minority's wish to make birth control illegal.

In Canada, the Minister of National Health and Welfare Jake Epp, has also made cuts to fertility research, in favour of natural birth control.

Both Planned Parenthood and the Canadian Committee on Fertility Research (CCFR) have been hit with severe cutbacks.

All this at a time when opposition to abortion is becoming more vocal.

The CCFR, according to research co-ordinator Janine Gautier, is the only Canadian organization that does multi-centre birth control research, a technique which takes into account the variety of birth control methods used by women in Canada.

With a 75 per cent cut in federal funding, from \$110,000 to \$30,000, Gautier fears the CCFR may have to stop its research.

In the last ten years, the CCFR has provided Canadian women with important information about birth control — where to find it, appropriate methods for a given woman's lifestyle, and possible dangers with each method so a woman can reach a responsible decision as to what form of birth control is best for her.

Recent research by a federal advisory committee issued warnings both to women over the age of 35 and women who smoke, not to use oral contraceptives. The report states that if these groups of women were to follow

the committee's advice, pill-related deaths would drop more than 50 per cent.

Among an estimated one million pill users, 40 per cent of them may be at risk of strokes, blood clots or heart attacks.

Beneficial effects have also been linked to the pill by the committee. With use of the pill, some women may find a reduced incidence of ovarian cancer and ectopic pregnancy, among other things.

Dr. Jack Walters, chair of the committee, says that negative publicity about the pill may scare off younger women, for whom an oral contraceptive may be ideal.

Lack of research due to lack of funding however, may make it

difficult to convince young women that the pill, or alternative methods of birth control, are beneficial. As well, cutbacks to such birth control information services as Planned Parenthood will mean that young women will not know where to get adequate

birth control advice and information.

In turn, young women may feel inclined not to use any form of contraception. As a result of cutbacks in birth control research and information, the incidence of pregnancy will increase, as will the incidence of abortion.

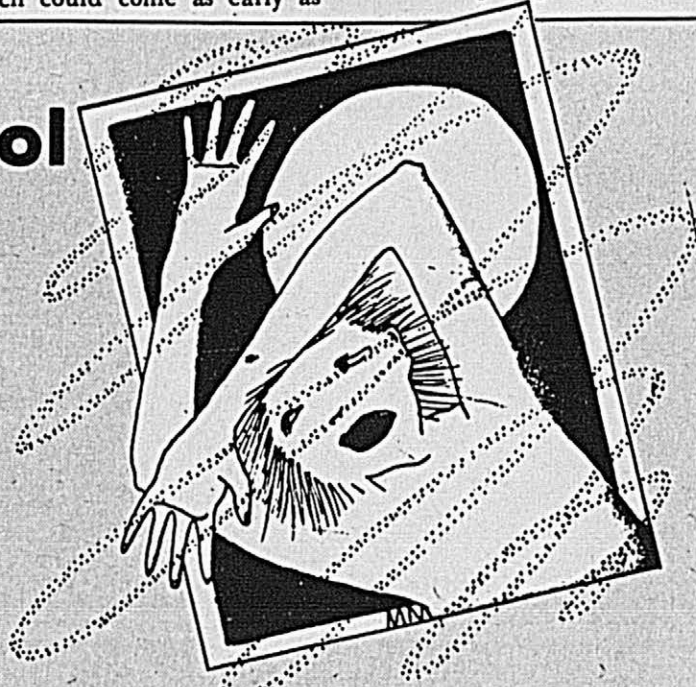
Meanwhile, abortion is federally illegal unless necessary for medical reasons in Canada. Although provinces such as Québec allow private abortion clinics, such as Henry Morgentaler's, to operate, these clinics are coming under increasing attack from the religious right. Pro-life groups in the United States have even gone so far as to firebomb abortion clinics in Florida.

Women should not have to use abortion as a birth control method, nor does it seem likely that women will have the right to inexpensive and safe abortions in Canada for a long time.

Lack of birth control information, research and services may mean more coat-hanger abortions and unwanted children.

Federal funding is absolutely necessary in order to keep women aware of safe forms of contraception as well as how to find contraception.

However, the government's role should stop there — it is up to each woman to decide how she will deal with the information she is given. It is the government's duty to fund organizations that will supply women with birth control information necessary for their health and well-being.



Would you be more careful if it was you that got pregnant?

Anyone married or single can get advice on contraception from the Family Planning Association. Margaret Pyke House, 27-35 Mortimer Street, London W1N 8BQ. Tel. 01-636 9135.

Postman explores lives of Hibakusha

by Chris Cavanagh

Hibakusha; survivor. A very special kind of survivor. A survivor of the world's first nuclear war. As I have become involved in the peace movement over the years, I have come to have great respect for these people. They have surmounted so much violence and destruction, yet continue to live their lives and campaign for the total abolition of nuclear weapons.

The Postman of Nagasaki by Peter Townsend, is the story of one such survivor, Sumiteru Taniguchi, who lived and worked in Nagasaki. Townsend's account of Sumiteru's life, and his struggle to overcome the violence done to him by the dropping of the bomb, is straight-forward and free of rhetoric.

How can we begin to understand what it is to have lived through an atom-bomb attack, and then to encounter a life-long struggle confronting hitherto unseen obstacles? However incomprehensible, I believe it is important that we do just this. It is the aim of the hibakusha, by travelling around the world relating their personal accounts to others, to eliminate nuclear weapons and the threat of another nuclear holocaust.

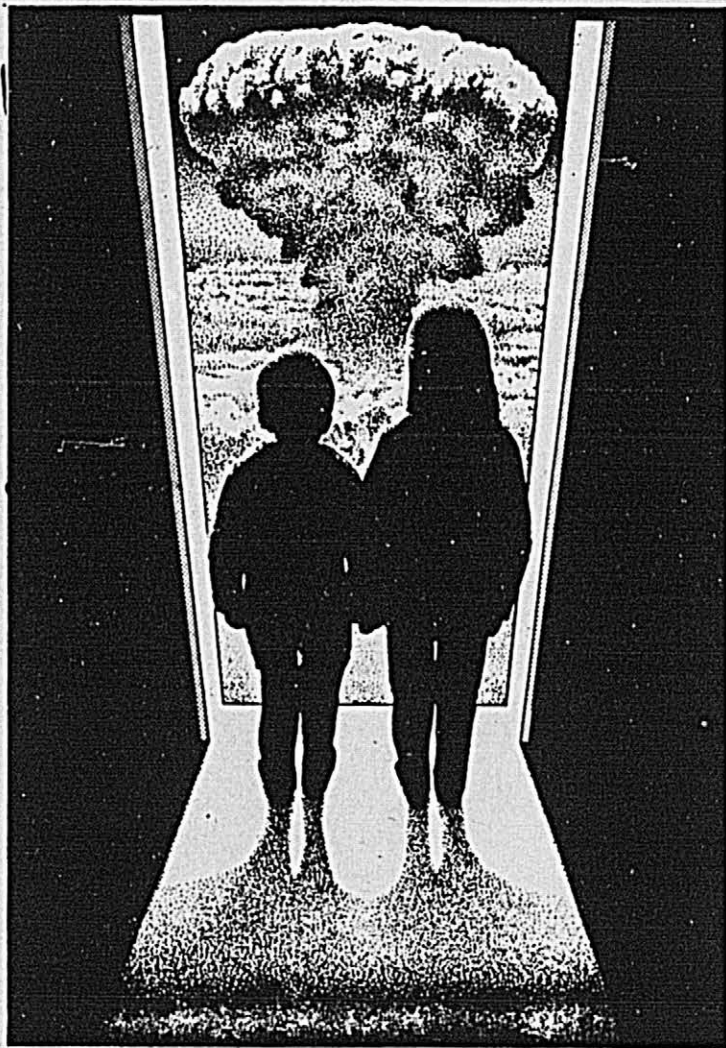
Sumiteru was 16 years old when the bomb dropped on Nagasaki. He was severely burned and was in shock for many days after the explosion. He suffered a kind of 'living death,' as did many of the survivors who actually believed that the world had come to an end. Such was the perception of such vast destruction.

Sumiteru wanted to die many times over as his wounds were treated. Despite plastic surgery and operations to heal the burns on his back, he was left with serious scars over his entire body, especially on his back. And despite operations much later in his life, he never fully recovered from the damage done to his back.

Being hibakusha in Japan carries a stigma that has proven debilitating for many. Following the dropping of the bomb, ignorance of the effects of radiation led to much prejudice. People were afraid to marry hibakusha for fear that their children would be deformed in some way. Years passed before it became clear what the effects were and how to overcome them. The hibakusha still suffer from the discrimination that came from this ignorance.

In some ways, the hibakusha were blamed for what happened to them; they were, and are seen as a cursed people. Many have not overcome the depression and shock that followed the bombings.

Sumiteru was fortunate that much of his family survived. They took care of him and nursed him back to health. They found a wife for him who took



over his care and treatment. They had two children, a boy and a girl. Sumiteru had to deal first with his wife's fears and revulsion over his disfigurement. Both had to confront the fear that their children would in some way be deformed as a result of the radiation. Sumiteru's final confrontation came with his children's fears, once they understood the severity of their father's injuries.

Sumiteru was one of the lucky ones. He had a family to live with and a job to return to. Many hibakusha suffer chronic unemployment. They receive very little help from the Japanese government.

Townsend fails to detail the American medical corps treatment of the survivors, which was callous and provided no relief to the victims. The American doctors were more interested in documenting the physiological effects of the bomb than treating those that suffered them. Townsend only briefly mentions the cold treatment Sumiteru received from two American doctors.

Townsend weaves into the narrative of Sumiteru's life descriptions of the war and explanations for the behaviour of

the American and Japanese administrations.

It is here that Townsend's account weakens most. He supports the idea that the Americans had the loftiest principle in mind when they dropped the bombs — they wanted to end the war early and save American lives.

However, the United States Strategic Bombing Survey reports: "Based on a detailed investigation of all the facts, and supported by the testimony of the surviving Japanese leaders involved, it is the Survey's opinion that certainly prior to December 31, 1945, and in all probability prior to November 1, 1945, Japan would have surrendered even if the atomic bombs had not been dropped, even if Russia had not entered the war, and even if no invasion had been planned or contemplated."

Townsend does not challenge the military thinking that was behind the decisions to drop the bombs. Japan was ready to surrender after the dropping of the first bomb. They were asking that they not have to renounce the emperor, the one condition to an otherwise unconditional surrender. Surely they could have been granted more than the few days between the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to negotiate.

Over the years it has become clear that the reasons for the bombing of Nagasaki were minimal, save one — it was an experiment. The bomb that fell on Hiroshima was an Uranium bomb, and the one dropped on Nagasaki was a plutonium bomb. The decision to drop the second bomb was made prior to the two bombings. How lofty were the principles that the U.S. were following?

The survivors came together in 1953. The Young Women's Association of Nagasaki, were later to become known as the Young Men's and Women's Hibakusha Association of Nagasaki. Since then, they have become increasingly organized in their worldwide campaign for the abolition of all nuclear weapons. As Sumiteru says, "Peace from Nagasaki. May the second atom bomb be the last."

Nagasaki is quite often overlooked by the peace movement. The number of films about Hiroshima far outnumber those on Nagasaki. It is considered adequate to look at Hiroshima, while Nagasaki unintentionally falls to the side. This book gives a much needed look at Nagasaki, and as such is an important resource. The dropping of the two bombs must be understood together if we are to comprehend the motives behind their use.

Sumiteru had a family and a world to continue his life in. The next use of nuclear weapons may not leave the rest of us with that much.

Listingslistingslistingslistingsl

by Mike Gordon

Friday, Dec. 6

Today

5" Pace: part of Festival de musique contemporaine du Québec. If you are willing to pay the \$8, at le Spectrum.

Exposition — Encan d'oeuvres d'art The friends of AMES (Association of Women of El Salvador) are a group of women trying to work effectively for economic and political change in El Salvador. The group is attempting to achieve international solidarity in rebuilding the war-torn country through cultural and community projects. Artists have been invited to submit works for a public exhibition and sale to benefit the children of El Salvador, taking place starting December 6 until December 8 at Galerie Fetish. For more info, call Sandra Rénélique at 843-7540.

Modern Work and The Basics Two brand new pop-rock bands, basically wide open to the merciless slashing of music critics everywhere. At Station 10 thru the 7th.

Force Major, look-alike outcasts from the big heaven scene in *Jesus Christ Superstar*. Until Saturday, at Checkers.

The Hoods, local R & B and pop music at Rising Sun.

rat at rat r from NYC, putting on a show befitting Les Fous-foues Electrique's manic weirdness. Great fun.

Ray Condo and his **Hard-Rock Goners**, more fun than shootin' barn rats in the head with matchsticks. At Les Fous-foues Electriques. Yee-haw. **The Cro-Mags**, come experience evolutionary regression in progress. At Rising Sun. **Ceasefire: Les Artistes Pour La Paix**, fundraising dance performance at Theatre Arlequin. **Pete Seeger** and **Arlo Guthrie**. Can these socially poignant folkies survive on granola-generation leftovers alone? Bring the grandparents along for curiosity's sake, at Salle Wilfred Pelletier.

Saturday, Dec. 9

The Asexuals and **S.C.U.M.** are throwing a record crunching party. Come check out some new material from Montréal's most charming, abrasive punk-rockers. At Les Fous-foues Electrique, where at 12 o'clock you turn into a disco-pumpkin once more.

Cro-Mags, **Scab**, **Ultra-Violence**, from New York, and **Vomit** and the **Zits**, **Gassenhauer**, and **Countdown Zero** from Montréal meet at Connection '85. Six bands for six dollars. Should be the thrash bash of the year. It's in some school gym somewhere, there's a poster giving more info on the mailbox on Sherbrooke and McTavish.

Brahan Seer. Long-winded —

but enjoyable — celtic music, Golem Concert Room.

Secret Act, ska strained through a sock, at Tatou. Free.

Sunday, Dec. 6

Rhythm Method and **Seven Sisters**, inflict their technotorture at Café Campus.

Scab and **Ultraviolence**, more eyebrow-peeling hardcore at Rising Sun.

Tuesday, Dec. 10

Party Retro 70's. Yes, you can re-live bell-bottom inspired music, at Café Campus. Free (typical of posthumous hippie jargon).

Wednesday, Dec. 11

The Cult, stagnant neo-gothic culture, with **Wire Train** at Le Spectrum.

Through December

Joe Beef, at McGill's Player's Theatre, extended until Dec. 11.

Being at Home with Claude, René Dubois' unsettling piece about a male prostitute that murders his lover. Until the 18th, at Theatre Quat'Sous.

Pedros and **Caprani**, two young Montréal artists making their comment on society through experimenting with the human form. At Saidye Bronfman Centre.

Art & Metropole, "Montréal/New York", an exhibition exploring urban architecture and environment through many media. To Dec. 15 at Terrasse Ste. Denis.

War and love is neither

by Susan Petersiel

War and Love — the movie. *War and Peace* it isn't. In fact, it isn't too much of anything. The story involves two young people who fall in love in the Warsaw Ghetto during the Nazi occupation of Poland in World War II.

The movie is based on the true story *The Survivor*, by Jack Eisner. Out of a family of thirty-seven grandchildren, Eisner alone survived the horrors of the Holocaust.

Eisner's own story, of course, can be nothing short of compelling. Most people do not realize that instances of brutality described in many renditions of the Holocaust reflect only half of the true horrors. Unfortunately, *War and Love* doesn't get this message across. The scenes of the resistance fighters and the Nazis shooting each other are accompanied by Mahler's First Symphony. Someone should have shot the musical accompaniment right out of the screenplay.

The two young actors, Kyra Sedgewick as Helena, and Sebas-

tian Kenias as Jacek, add absolutely nothing to the movie. Their performances are stiff and uninteresting, and neither seem to understand the grave situation in which they are trying to keep their love alive.

The love story itself is poor at best, though the Eisner may have fond memories of it. However, in the interest of presenting a love relationship in the reality of the Holocaust, Eisner could have kept his own sentimentality more in context, if not private.

The narration, in the voice of Kenias, makes a mockery of the whole situation. One does not describe concentration camp victims being forced to walk through Europe to Bavaria in a tone that says "I can't believe how much homework I have this weekend."

One wonders what went wrong between Jack Eisner's memory of a terrifying, constant walk between life and death, and the parody of the Holocaust that would do Jim Keegstra proud that is now appearing in the theatres.



Camila: l'amour de l'oppression

par Marc Lemieux

Camila, de Maria-Luisa Remberg, à l'Elysée.

Audacieuse et habile, Maria-Luisa Remberg a tourné *Camila*, un film d'un amour lyrique qui fonctionne très bien.

L'histoire se déroule dans la

campagne Argentine, d'apparence douce et bienheureuse, mais en réalité imprégnée du fascisme sud-américain des années 1950. La famille de Camila est riche et proche du pouvoir; son père, un véritable despote, bénit l'ordre et condamne toute expression humanitaire, n'étant pour lui

que faiblesse et désordre.

Camila, qui connaît la puissance libératrice de la passion, étouffe dans la villa familiale, et ne trouve refuge que dans les romans interdits que lui procure son ami le libraire. *Camila* est donc seule dans un monde où la compassion est réprimée, seule, ayant pour

uniques alliés les personnages fabuleux de ses romans interdits.

Camila et le jeune curé du village s'éprennent d'un grand amour qui dépasse de loin la compréhension de leur milieu et qui, de fait, en est exclus.

Susu Pecoraro (*Camila*) et Imanol Arias (le curé) jouent de façon tout à fait remarquable

cette confrontation entre deux êtres qui osent ensemble franchir une barrière interdite. Quand tous deux, ils s'enfuient pour trouver refuge dans un coin isolé de la campagne, le père de *Camila* se joint au clergé afin de les retrouver et de les châtier pour cet acte qui incarne à leurs yeux un affront à l'ordre.

Dans *Camila*, Remberg réussit de véritables coups de maître. Elle réussit à exprimer le caractère abominable de la répression qui s'abat sur les deux jeunes amoureux.

A chaque instant, les images de Remberg nous saisissent. Tantôt elles sont douces et prenantes, telle *Camila* dansant un menuet imaginaire avec sa grand-mère, et tantôt elles sont brutales et sans pitié, tel le visage austère du père leur ordonnant d'arrêter. *Camila* est un film de contrastes où les moments paisibles sont sans cesse coupés par les excès de violence d'un milieu qui ne croit pas à l'amour et qui ne jure que par l'ordre.

Camila est un grand film, un film d'une infinie sensibilité, un film lyrique réalisé par une cinéaste de talent. Remberg nous peint une fresque, un hommage à la passion et à l'humanité, un hommage audacieux et habile aux amours qu'une main invisible nous interdit comme elle s'interdit à elle-même la réalité de sa propre humanité.

L'usine subverts subway

by Adam Quastel

In their first show, Rhythm Activism for Metro Rebels, poet Norman Nawrocki, and guitarist Dem Stink will present their mixture of music, poetry and politics at L'Usine this Saturday night.

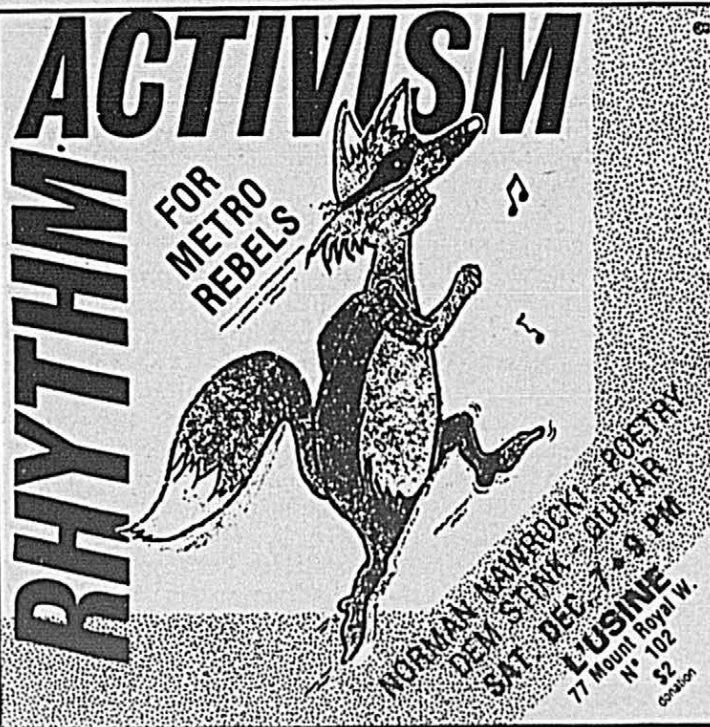
Rhythm Activism combines Nawrocki's cutting poetry with Dem Stink's innovative guitar work.

"Some people say my stuff isn't poetry," Nawrocki said, "that it is more theatre."

"I don't just read it, I try to perform it."

"My poetry isn't about flowers and beautiful sunsets," Nawrocki said, "it's about what is happening to people in this city and what is turning them into metro rebels."

"It's stuff about young people on welfare in Montréal: people



squatting, the homeless, metro increases, violence against women."

Accompanying the socially provocative poetry is Dem Stink's peculiar brand of guitar work. He plays his instrument with matchbook covers and elastic bands. He uses his electronic equipment to its full capabilities, creating all kinds of ambient sounds with his guitar, and giving each piece its own tone.

Nawrocki was at a loss to completely describe the effect Dem Stink makes: "It's like the guitar is an extension of him. The sounds come out of him through the guitar... I guess you have to hear and see it for yourself."

Rhythm Activism for Metro Rebels plays at L'Usine this Saturday night at 9pm. Cost is a \$2 contribution at the door.

Cinémana explores Holocaust

by Marnie Waxman

Yet another film festival. Do not fret, Cinémana '85 is not just another banal festival in this festival-saturated city.

Cinémana '85 is a series of screenings, workshops and panel discussions focusing on specific motifs or trends women filmmakers are exploring.

The symposia/screenings depict the diversity of voices of contemporary women filmmakers. They also showcase the many different forms and techniques used in expressing those voices. The series concentrates on thought provoking topics such as: Open Media, Poland, Auto/Biography, comedy, Sexuality, and Women of All Races.

Cinémana began on the weekend of November 8 with the screenings of the Polish film *Krzyk* (The Scream) by Barbara Sass-Zdort. This film told the story of the social and political pressures experienced by a young woman trying to re-enter society after a stint in prison.

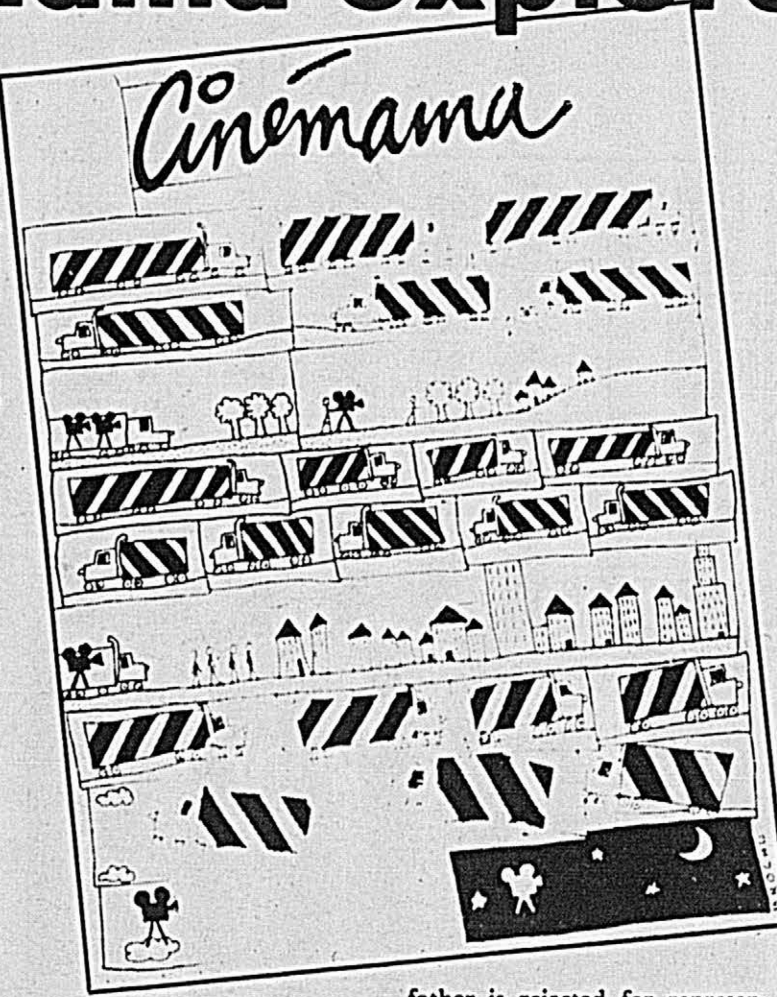
The following weekend was devoted to Open Media, screening the film *The Gold Diggers* by Sally Potter. This film stars Julie Christie and Colette Caifont, who search for an understanding of the gold standard and its influence as a measure of feminine status and beauty.

One powerful film, Irene Angelico's *Dark Lullabies*, dominated the recent Auto/Biographical weekend. Angelico, as well as directing the film, is seen personally conducting interviews with members of the second-generation Jews and Germans who both suffered and caused suffering in the Holocaust. The NFB documentary reveals the impact of the Holocaust on the post-World War II generations of Jews and Germans. Angelico travels to Germany and Israel to talk with others who, like herself, are trying to cope with the legacy of pain and suffering passed down from the previous generations of Holocaust victims.

Angelico made this film as a means of "bringing out what was buried for so long. It is my way of taking responsibility. I made this film to honour the past and to not become emotionally incapacitated. It is not really about the Holocaust but how we live with it today," said Angelico.

In Israel, Angelico attends the first World Gathering of Jewish Holocaust survivors. Here he befriends a woman who re-tells the scarring events of a concentration camp. Documentary footage was used throughout several of the interviews. However, it was used sparingly, so as not to overshadow the mental anguish of the surviving victims and their children.

In Germany, Angelico conducts a series of interviews with



the progeny of several former Nazis. A daughter of one wartime Nazi officer said: "My

father is rejected for representing everything the Nazis stood for. But I was also strongly influenced by my father."

Combination falls flat

by Robert Costain

Trying to give the people what they want isn't always a good idea, especially if one tries too hard. Philip (Human League) Oakey and Giorgio Moroder have obviously tried very hard, and the result is an effort which stands to be universally ignored this holiday season.

Putting Oakey and Moroder together should have produced a top notch, or at least an interesting album. Philip Oakey and Human League brought electronic music within the realm of pop with their 1982 hit, *Don't You Want Me* and have walked the alternative-pop boundaries (precariously) ever since. Giorgio Moroder is best known for his rhythmic, riveting soundtracks for films like *Midnight Express* and *Cat People*. Neither artist is part of the

cutting-edge of musical innovation. But each has been an interpreter of style, popularizing a sound which, up until the early eighties, was a plaything for the very rich: the synthesizer.

Combining Moroder's haunting electronic rhythm with Oakey's pop sensibilities had the potential to produce great things. Unfortunately, the product, entitled *Philip Oakey & Giorgio Moroder*, is a dismal failure in most respects. It also brings to light several questions about the effect of the producer, both inside and outside the studio, on the artistic development of pop music.

The album is the result of an earlier collaboration between Moroder and Oakey on the soundtrack to the film *Electric Dreams*. The success of the song *Together in Electric Dreams* probably prompted someone to

During the discussion period Angelico said that "what we found in Germany was more vast and complicated than children of the survivors. There were a range of reactions, most were trying to change their worlds and take out the values passed on, as a way of prying the past."

A German filmmaker whom Angelico befriended said "the Holocaust made you go into the past and be closer with your parents, for the Germans it takes them away from their people."

In the sequence shot in Germany, Angelico visits Adolf Hitler's original home, now a tourist haven where passers-by receive 'booklets' on the dictator's life to accompany a guided tour.

Angelico was granted an interview with the booklet's editor on the condition she didn't pose any questions portraying German history in a negative light.

Throughout the interview, the woman is smiling, pointing to pictures, and speaking as a cult follower, uttering "He was the great man."

When asked why, in her booklet, she does not make the

slightest reference to the hundreds of concentration camps in Europe during the war, the woman replied "I know too little about it. I never dealt with it. I don't have records, and I can only write about the facts."

What I found even more disturbing than this scene was Angelico's interviews with the Neo-Nazi party. The two men she questions are in their early 20s and are carbon copies of Hitler.

When asked if they knew what the word Holocaust meant, they replied, "the film, it was funny, a Hollywood fairy tale. There were big mistakes in the film, the German uniforms were not correct."

When asked if they would follow orders from a superior even though they disagreed with them, they said "people above me know what's right and what's wrong." This sentence sums up the Holocaust and becomes a blatant reminder of Germany's past.

The last stop she makes on her quest is to Dachau, where 200,000 Jews were sent to work and die. Her father was one of the few that survived. During the scene, we see Angelico looking over the bunks in the camp's barracks. However, her thoughts are interrupted, as documentary footage of the unimaginable horrors that actually took place in these camps dominates the screen.

Dark Lullabies is a fascinating film for it considers the effects the Holocaust had on the following generations, rather than dwelling ghoulishly on the details of the genocide itself. It is the first film of its kind to show the Jews and Germans as contemporaries, who must both come to terms with the painful legacy handed down to them.

Cinémana continues every weekend up to December 14 with the Grand Finale screening of the German classic *Maedchen in Uniform* by Leontine Sagan.

All screenings and panel discussions take place at the NFB cinema at Complex Guy-Favreau, except *Maedchen in Uniform* which will take place at Cinémathèque Québécoise, 335 de Maisonneuve West.

continued on page 17

Blues world mourns Turner's death

by Jamie Kneen

In memoriam: *The king is dead but he's not forgotten.*

Big Joe Turner, boss of the blues, is dead. He joins many of the great blues originals such as Muddy Waters, Esther Phillips, Roland Kirk, Samuel 'Lightnin' Hopkins and Big Mama Thornton, who died having touched the lives (and in this day and age, dare I say, souls) of all who heard them.

Hyperbole may be customary

in memoriam, but Joe Turner's greatness is difficult to exaggerate.

Born in Kansas City, he began singing in local jazz clubs as a teenager in the thirties. He went on to become the first major male urban blues singer, laying the foundations for rock 'n roll with his powerful 'shouting' voice and instinctive songwriting abilities.

Bill Haley and the Comets took his *Shake, Rattle and Roll*, cleaned up the 'explicit' lyrics,

and turned it into a major hit in 1954.

From Elvis Presley to Janis Joplin, hundreds of singers studied his style.

"There is no one in rock or blues music that doesn't owe him something. The problem is that a lot of them don't acknowledge it," said friend and songwriter Doc Pomus.

Because he could neither read nor write, Joe Turner often did not get credit for his music. He

was an artists ripped-off by a competitive, avaricious (and more than a little racist) music industry.

Joe Turner died in poverty, November 25, 1985, at the age of 74. In this eulogy, the last word belongs to his friend Doc Pomus:

"His precarious health was the result of the hardest living of any man I ever saw. He just drank more and loved more than any man I ever knew."

2 SUPER CHRISTMAS SPECIALS!!

"VUARNET"

"4002"
\$59.00

OR

Buy 1 pair of soft
contact lenses for \$125
and get 1 pair of
VUARNET 1:ame (with
plastic, tinted lenses)
FREE!

Armand Assayag O.O.D.
Opticien d'ordonnances

1251 McGill College
Tél: 861-4950

Students ID Required
with this coupon



Liberation Books

NEW TITLES

- Nicaragua: The People Speak—Levie
- Cambridge Encyclopedia: On Latin America & Caribbean
- The Falashas: The Forgotten Jews of Ethiopia—Kessler
- Blood of the Innocent: Victims of Contra War in Nicaragua—Cabestrero

We have the New Internationalist Third World Calendar 1985.

Specializing in Black and Third World Books and Periodicals.

1207 de Maisonneuve West Phone Number: 287-9739

McGILL UNIVERSITY INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAM WINTER TERM

REGISTRATION: Wednesday, January 15, 1986
18h00, Currie Gymnasium
475 Pine Ave West

ACTIVITIES

DANCE

Ballet I, II, III.....	\$25
Jazz I,II.....	\$22
Social I,II.....	\$15

FITNESS

Get Fit.....	\$15
Weight Training.....	\$12
Action Aerobics.....	\$16
Staff Aerobics.....	\$20/\$60
Total Workout.....	\$1
Aerobic Skipping.....	\$16

RAQUETS

Squash I.....	\$10
Squash II.....	\$12
Squash (private).....	\$12
Tennis I.....	\$12
Tennis II.....	\$12
Tennis (Rockland).....	\$50
Badminton I,II.....	\$10

MARTIAL ARTS

Aikido.....	\$20
Shorinjiyu Karate I.....	\$20
Shorinjiyu Karate II.....	\$20
Shotokan Karate I.....	\$20
Shotokan Karate II.....	\$20
Judo.....	\$20
Tai Chi.....	\$20
Tae Kwon Do.....	\$20
Women's Self-Defense.....	\$15

OUTDOOR PURSUITS

Kayak.....	\$20
Equestrian.....	\$75
Archery.....	\$12
Fencing I.....	\$15
Fencing II.....	\$18
Golf.....	\$12
Yoga I.....	\$15
Yoga II.....	\$15
Skating.....	\$12
Hockey I.....	\$20
Hockey II.....	\$25
Staff Hockey.....	\$50
Cross Country Skiing.....	\$15
CPR Heart Saver.....	\$28

AQUATICS

Yellow/Orange/Red.....	\$12
Maroon/Blue.....	\$12
Green/Grey/White.....	\$15
Aquatics/Swimnastics.....	\$15
Swim Fit.....	\$15
Stroke Improvement.....	\$12
Synchro Swim/Star Program.....	\$16

CERTIFICATION

Bronze Medallion.....	\$20
Bronze Cross.....	\$20
Red Cross Instructors.....	\$75
S.C.U.B.A.....	\$126

- ALL COURSES ARE CO-ED
- FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED
- YOU MUST REGISTER IN PERSON WITH AN I.D. OR GYM MEMBERSHIP CARD
- CLASSES START THE WEEK OF JANUARY 20, 1986, UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED

INFORMATION: Office G7, Currie Gymnasium, Phone 392-4737

The TRUTH is often hidden amongst the classifieds.

Grand
Special



\$10
for him

Salon Ralph

Women's & Men's Hair Stylists

Perm or modelling,
including cut/blow dry
rinse and styling, \$30.

Shampoo, cut, wash & blow dry

Extra
Special



\$13.50
for her

680 Sherbrooke
(corner University)

(closed Saturday)

844-9688



Bar

All Night Long

Wednesday & Sunday

2 for 1

40 Pine Avenue West
(Corner of Clark)
844-0004

McGILL UNIVERSITY—DEPARTMENT OF
ATHLETICS

ATTENTION ALL SKIERS

Ski GRAY ROCKS for only \$11
any day of the week!

Discounted day passes are available to all
students and staff of McGill University.

Day passes may be purchased from:

Sir Arthur Currie
Gymnasium
475 Pine Avenue West
Montréal, Québec
Office G3

For more information call: 392-4725

Offer not valid from December 23, 1985 to January 4,
1986.

Robert Laforce

optician

844-8461

• EYEGLASSES

15%
discount

• CONTACT LENS

2020 UNIVERSITY



**McGill
Contact Lens Clinic
288-3324**

OPTOMETRIST

- Eyes Examined
- Eye Glasses
- Contact Lenses (all types)
- Medicare card accepted

Dr. David Kwavnick, O.D.
1535 Sherbrooke St. W.
(corner Guy)
933-8700 or 933-8182

The Comedy Nest

Woody's Pub
1234 Bishop
presents

Dec. 5 - Dec. 8

ANNE & DAVID
LEDDERMAN

2 shows Friday
2 shows Saturday

Thurs: Students \$3.00
Sun: Ladies \$3.00
for more information
395-8118



LSAT & GMAT

Prep Courses
for

LSAT Feb. 15

GMAT Jan. 25

call (416) 923-PREP

1-800-387-1262

We offer courses in Toronto, Ottawa,
and Montréal.

Coiffure Pierre

Special Prices for Students
with ID. Card
ALL THE TIME

Shampoo, Cut & Set:

Men: Reg. \$15 for \$10
Women: Reg. \$20 for \$18

367 President Kennedy
(corner of Bleury)
Tel: 844-1837

Restaurant

McGILL



7:00am - 2:00am
7:00am - 3:00am
(Fri & Sat)
BREAKFAST
SPECIALS
7:00am - 11:00am

545 MILTON

845-8011 * 845-8382

FREE
DELIVERY

Part III: Community Relations

Racism in the MUC Police

by Alan Weiss

Relations between the police and ethnic communities, though not as bad as in the past, remain less than ideal.

New Police Chief Roland Gourget points to changes in relations with the community as a major thrust of his administration. He admits that "police don't always show enough patience, particularly with minorities." A large part of the problem may well be in the recruiting process.

Gourget, in the February 2, 1985, *Montréal Gazette*, laments "a disproportionate amount of recruits come from outlying

areas where the minority populations are miniscule."

The recruits from these areas, with little experience in dealing with members of minority groups, often act in accordance to "stereotypes based on media rather than on their own understanding and experience," says Don Phillips of the NDG Black Community Association.

To ameliorate the difficulties many officers have had in dealing with members of ethnic groups, the police department began an awareness campaign in the past year. By showing films such as *Are You A Racist?*, the police department is hoping to alert its members to signs of

racism.

Police Chief Gourget has warned "the police department will take severe disciplinary action against any officer showing a lack of respect for visible minorities."

Until recently, the police department has experienced a tense relationship with the black community. Phillips blames many of the officers for a lack of sensitivity. "Police have been very arrogant towards blacks, especially in instances where police have overstepped its bounds and inflicted injuries on black people. Right now, there seems to be a lull in the situation."

"Blacks have been in Montreal for about two decades," Phillips continued, "but have not assimilated into the culture. It has been like living in exile. Kids growing up now will be making some very serious demands on

the system, because up until now the system has rejected the needs of the black people. They think they can get away with it."

"There is always a very serious defect in government because they never want to heed warnings until it is too late. Kids growing up now are not an immigrant type group. They look at Canada as their home, and unless Canada is prepared to accommodate them, there will be serious problems."

Other ethnic groups also have reported difficulties in dealings with the police force. Connie Toye, director of the Chinese Neighbor's Association, says that "the Montréal police are not too pleasant to Chinese people, especially when they hear they can't speak French like a Québécois."

While basic cultural barriers are perhaps impenetrable at present, language barriers have become less of a problem. If the

police deal with a problem involving people who cannot speak French or English, the force boasts of 120 officers capable of speaking twenty languages among them.

This problem has now reached the forefront of police-community discussions. The MUC Police has submitted to community pressures in agreeing to allow the creation of a multi-racial committee to investigate means by which community relations with the police may be improved.

Adopted in August, 1985, the group is intended to examine police-community relations, as well as hiring practices of the force.

Unfortunately, no progress has been achieved since the initial formulation, although recently a committee was nominated to select members of the investigative committee.

continued on page 35

SUPPLEMENT

Canadian music emerges from its cave

by Joe Public

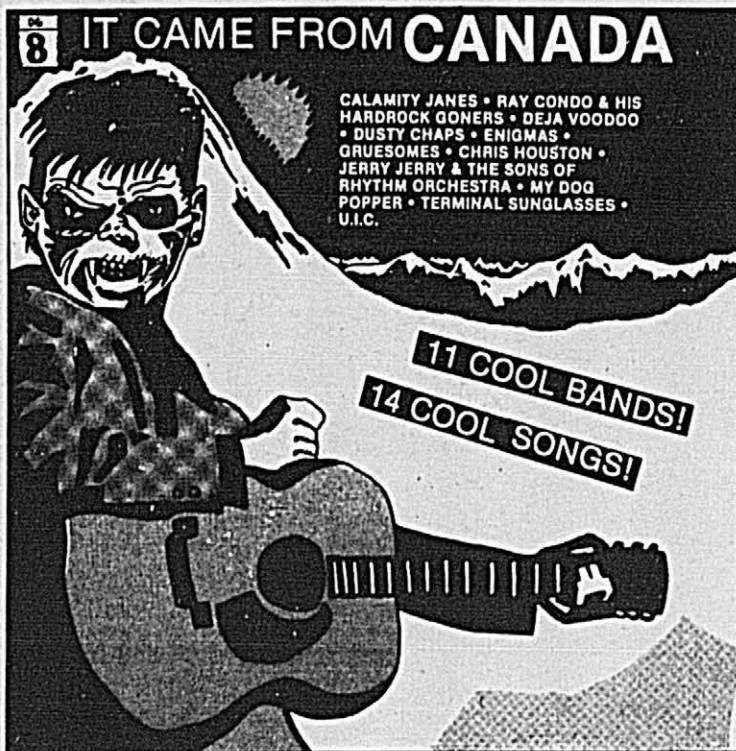
Two compilation albums have been released in the last month by Montréal record labels.

Og's album *It came from Canada*, and Psyche Industry's *It came from the pit* may have similar sounding titles, but they are anything but alike. The albums, which contain the works of artists from across Canada, accurately represent the wide range of styles which are classified as 'alternative' music.

Three of the bands on *It came from Canada* definitely steal the show. Edmonton's Jerry Jerry and the Sons of Rhythm Orchestra's (*You've lost that*) *Radical Look*, and *Bad Idea* are not only musically sound, but absolutely hilarious. *Bad Idea*, the band's tribute to socialism simply must be heard.

The Gruesomes from Montréal contribute *For all I care*, their first (?) composition. Even though the Gruesomes are an amateur band, they produce one of the best tracks on the album. Beaton's vocals sound remind me of the day I stepped on the neighbor's cat.

My Dog Popper's *Acid Flashback* is one of the stranger



that they are barely audible at normal volume. The two tracks really don't do the 'vood dudes' justice, as they are in fact a great band.

Montréal's Ray Condo and His Hardrock Goners contribute a rather flacid version of *Rock Island Line*, and Toronto's

Chris Houston, ex-Forgotten Rebel, reminds us that he wrote *Surfin' on Heroin*. The version he plays on the album is about half as fast as the Rebels' version, but is still reasonably good. Terminal Sunglasses show once again that they have nothing to offer musically. Their songs are

funny, but lack purpose.

The rest of the album is unremarkable. The 'cowpunk' contributions seem to be lacking the 'punk'. One song worthy of note is Calamity Janes' *Lorna of the Jungle*, which is simply the most boring thing I've heard in years.

The album has a wide range of material on it, some of it very good. Unfortunately, due to the variety of sounds, at least half of it is bound to flop for any given person. The album is adventurous, but has no noticeable continuity.

Another irritating aspect of the album is its sleeve, which features a series of painfully self-indulgent band histories.

Psyche Industry's *It came from the pit*, although including two of the bands on *It came from Canada*, is a significantly different compilation.

Several of the groups on the album make impressive contributions. The Ruggedy Annes, an all-female hardcore band from Winnipeg play *Casual design*. Female vocals on a hardcore track take a little getting used to, but are a refreshing change.

Edmonton's SNFU contribute a cover of *Poor Pitiful Me*, with slightly altered lyrics, and *No Means No* from Victoria perform *No Sex*. Both bands are widely recognized as being two of Canada's most up-and-coming hardcore shows.

My Dog Popper's *Rock stars are assholes*, and *Equal Time* are both extremely pointed and funny.

The League of dead politicians add a rather offbeat number called *Mr. Prophylactic Man*, and the Stretch Marks toss in a wonderful little ditty called *Old man understand*.

The rest of the album is not particularly remarkable, although a high level of quality is maintained throughout it. Some of the hardcore is generic, some uninspired, but all of it is competent.

The album has a limited range of appeal; unlike *It came from Canada*, it does not include an incredible variety of styles and sounds. It does however, represent the best of its genre, and is probably the best compilation of Canadian hardcore released to date.

... Combination doesn't mix

continued from page 15

without charm or excitement.

The temptation is to blame Moroder who, as producer, had final control over the finished product. The temptation is probably well-grounded.

Moroder has succeeded in confining Oakey's own talents within very tight limitations. He seems to view musical possibilities within a very narrow spectrum and has forced Oakey into conformity. This is surprising considering Moroder's work on the excellent soundtrack *Cat People*, where his production of the title track certainly eclipsed David Bowie's, both in sheer force and energy.

Perhaps Moroder, with some

justification, looks at popular music as a narrow medium and feels the need to restrain Oakey and himself within a strict set of standards. It is also very possible that Phil Oakey is much shallower musically than anyone would ever admit before. Whatever the reason, Philip Oakey & Giorgio Moroder is a real dud, but should inspire a few 12" singles in time for the holiday season. The beat is virtually identical from track to track and the melodies are far from being memorable.

Shouldn't the responsibility of the producer be to insure albums are not repetitious? The producer must oversee the continui-

ty of the product while allowing the artist room to explore creatively. As producer and artist, Moroder is in a unique position to fulfill this role. Too many producers have put too tight a reign on the artist, causing the artist to sound like s/he is singing the same song ten times over on an album.

Artists like Peter Gabriel, Bruce Springsteen and Talking Heads have either produced themselves or worked with professional producers of their own choosing, in order to make sure their distinctive sound comes through.

Producers like Brian Eno and Steve Lillywhite imprint their

own idea of what music should sound like on the artists they work with, sometimes to good effect, sometimes bad. A well known dispute between Canadian producer Bob Ezrin and Peter Gabriel developed over the appearance of guitarist Robert Fripp on Gabriel's first solo album. Ezrin was said to dislike Fripp's style and vehemently protested his working on several tracks. Gabriel threatened to hire a new producer if Fripp did not appear on the album.

Who controls the sound? In the case of Oakey & Moroder, it is very unclear. Fans of either artist certainly shouldn't bother with this weak attempt to provide more of a good thing.



songs on the album, but works very well. It will certainly strike a chord with those listeners with lysergic tendencies.

The greatest disappointment on the album is *Deja Voodoo's* two contributions. *Lonely Motel*, and *House of Doctor Stimuli* are both excellent songs, but they are recorded at such a low level



McGILL WELCOMES Apple[®] Computer Inc.

McGill enters into a consortium agreement with Apple. Special pricing for purchase of Macintosh[™] or other Apple products available to McGill.

- Students
- Faculty Members
- Staff Members



See your Apple Personal computer at the **McGILL DISPLAY CENTRE**
Burnside Hall-Rm. 1B19 Open 2pm-6pm Monday-Thursday 392-9167
or Call **DIGICALC** (authorised dealer) at 288-9167.

Apple and the Apple logo are registered trademarks of Apple Computer Inc.
Macintosh is a trademark of McIntosh Laboratories Inc. and is used with its expressed permission.

75 years of the McGill

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1936

Co-eds Found Lovely But Not Bright

Commentator Evaluates Students At University - Men Seen As Higher In Native Intelligence

YESTERDAY as we were chatting about this and that with a certain personage whose doubtful privilege it is to be a student, he remarked, "I find that the co-eds are either very brilliant or that they are pretty dumb, and the brilliant ones are in the minority."

However, he went on to say that they were certainly easy on the eyes, and here the "dumb" ones came in for particular commendation. They're not always as polite as they might be though, "our informant told us". They very seldom say Please and Thank You. "But they smile in such a nice way, and that makes a lot". Our observer had grave fears for the examination results of the

Où êtes-vous le 20%

D'habitude, les journaux d'opposition tels que le nôtre sollicitent des abonnés. Nous avons besoin de collaborateurs afin d'assurer le succès de l'édition française.

McGill Daily Union B-03

Women Threatening To Infiltrate?

To the Editor:

Woman president? Nonsense! The letter by Mr. C. S. Harrison published in a recent Daily displays an appalling lack of perspective. Women have no place in the university. It is alone on the eve of the student admittance, we see at McGill the places which should be occupied by men who must be

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1968

Why there is a Daily crisis

by Georgette Josen

The McGill Daily is without an editor-in-chief and McGill is without its regular daily newspaper. After creating an Executive Appointments Committee to select the editor-in-chief of the McGill Daily last spring, Students' Council

proceeded to refuse to ratify that committee's choice, Mark Starowicz, and decided to leave the position vacant. The committee devised a method to select the editor-in-chief which would be a student until the spring, was selected by a committee consisting of student journalists, Le Devoir and the Montreal Star, and the McGill Director.

Wins Daily poll

Students' Council appointed Mark Starowicz editor-in-chief of the McGill Daily last night - six months, five days and an emergency poll after an executive applications committee recommended the appointment.

members of Council John Hamilton and André represented Elly Albo inter-

Council has engaged in a constant battle to stifle it; this year they managed to do so.

SC names Starowicz

by BRIAN SEGAL

Students' Council appointed Mark Starowicz editor-in-chief of the McGill Daily last night - six months, five days and an emergency poll after an executive applications committee recommended the appointment.

function of a "rubber stamp". Students' Society President Robert Hajaj ruled that the members were obliged to abide by last week's motion, which stated that Council would abide by the results of the poll. Mees was defeated. A prolonged debate then ensued. Mees was countered

going against my own conviction and she continued that several irregularities had occurred. Some of the students voting in the special authorization because of red special authorization (which had been invalidated) and the Engineering VC and the Engineering VC to this problem several times to vote.

BOLL-WEEVILS

by John Fekete

The Parts that Were Left Out of the Kennedy Book

An executive in the publishing industry, who obviously must remain anonymous, has made available to the REALIST a photostatic copy of the original manuscript of William Manchester's book, THE DEATH OF A PRESIDENT. Those passages which are printed here were marked for deletion months before Harper & Row sold the serialization rights to LOOK magazine; hence they do not appear even in the so-called "complete" version published by the German magazine, STERN.

At the Democratic National Convention in the summer of 1960, Los Angeles was the scene of a political visitation of the alleged sins of the father upon the son. Lyndon Johnson found himself battling for the Presidential nomination with a young handsome, charming and witty adversary, John F. Kennedy. The Texan, his understandable anxiety degenerated to a strange campaign tactic. He was his opponent on the grounds that his father, Joseph P. Kennedy, pathfinder during the time he was United States ambassador to England, 1938 to 1940. The senior Kennedy had predicted that he and he therefore urged President Franklin D. Roosevelt to support Kennedy. Kennedy found himself fighting pragmatism. It didn't work. Ironically, the vicissitudes of regional bloc voting Johnson as his running mate. Jack rationalized the Jackie was constitutionally unable to forgive Johnson remained one of controlled paroxysms.

It is difficult to ascertain where on the continuum of recent boorishness ends and deliberate sadism begins. To have Treasury Douglas Dillon for a conference wherein he spoke, might charitably be an example of the former; but to stances Senator J. William Fulbright for his opposition to Kennedy is considered by insiders to be a frightening instance of the latter. Kennedy has tried to erase the crudeness of her husband's success. It has impinged on her memories and reinforced her resentment would confide in friends. "Jack had style, but this is beyond style observed the logical extension of Mr. Johnson boasting about forays with Lady Bird to his bursts of phallic exhibitionism, which or the lavatory. Apropos of this tendency, Drew Pearson's assistant remarked: "When Lyndon announces there's going to be a joint session."

It was common knowledge in Washington social circles that life was something of a ladies' man. It is true that Mrs. Kennedy was a source of publicized scandal, ranging from the woman who picked up a blown-up photograph supposedly of Jack Kennedy and the house of her press secretary, Pamela Turner, to the BIA GENEALOGY, which claimed on page 884, under Eleventh Generation, that Kennedy had "married, third, John F. Kennedy, son of Joseph, one time Ambassador to England." But it was the personal infidelities away at her — as indeed they would gnaw away at ANY wife who is a culture — until finally Jackie left in exasperation. Her father-in-law offered million dollars to reconcile. She came back not for the money but rather she sincerely believed that the nation needed Jack Kennedy and she bore the burden of living enough public favor to forestall winning the Cream. Kennedy was destined to bear a quite different burden — with grace — the paradox of her life. She enjoyed playing her role to the hilt but complained get it into their heads that there's a difference between being the First Lady Elizabeth Taylor. Even after she became First Widow, the movie magazines couldn't — leave her alone. Probably the most bizarre invasion of her privacy was Photoplay, which asked the question, "Too soon for Love?" — then proceeded to ask that readers were requested to answer and send in. They had a multiple choice: (1) Devote her life exclusively to her children and the memory of her husband; (2) Begin to date — privately or publicly — and eventually remarry; (3) Marry right away; Mrs. Kennedy found. "Why don't they give them some more decisions to make for me? Some real ones. Should I live in occasional sin? Should I use a diaphragm or the pill? Should I keep it in the medicine cabinet or the bureau drawer?" But she would never lose her dignity in public; she had too deep a faith in her own image.

American newspapers seem to have a schizophrenic approach to American leaders. They WANT to expose their human frailties and they DON'T want to expose their human frailties. Gore Vidal was on a television program in London, and he explained why Jacqueline Kennedy will never relate to Lyndon Johnson. During that tense journey from Dallas to Washington after the assassination, she inadvertently walked in on him as he was standing over the casket of his predecessor and chuckling. This disclosure was the talk of London but not a word was mentioned here. Of course, President Johnson is often given to inappropriate response — witness the puzzled timing of his smiles when he speaks of grave matters — but we must also assume that Mrs. Kennedy had been traumatized that day and her perception was likely to have been colored by the tragedy. This state of shock must have underlain an incident on Air Force One which this writer conceives to be delirium, but which Mrs. Kennedy insists she actually saw.

"I'm telling you this for the historical records," she said, "so that people a hundred years from now will know what I had to go through." She corroborated Gore Vidal's story, continuing: "That man was crouching over the corpse, no longer chuckling but breathing hard and moving his body rhythmically. At first I thought he must be performing some mysterious symbolic rite he'd learned from Mexicans or Indians as a boy. And then I realized — there is only one way to say this — he was literally fucking my husband in the throat. In the bullet wound in the front of his throat. He reached a climax and dismounted. I froze. The next thing I remember, he was being sworn in as the new President."

(Handwritten marginal notes: 1. Check with Rankin — did secret autopsy show semen in throat wound? 2. Is this simply necrophilia or was LBJ trying to change entry wound into exit wound by enlarging?)

(By permission, from The Realist, May, 1967.)

McGILL DAILY

"Obscene libel" charged

Principal summons students to Discipline Committee

Meeting rejects apology motion

CCN condemns administration move

Flare-up over Friday Daily

WHY AUTONOMY?

(1) An autonomous Daily will do a better job

A student newspaper provides important coverage of the activities of student government. The Daily must be free of Students' Society control if you are to be assured fair, unrestrained coverage of Students' Council.

(2) Autonomy will make for a more responsible paper

More responsible in three ways:

- First the Daily will be subject to a code of ethics, which will maintain and improve the responsibility of the newspaper's content.
- Second, through the direct democracy of student-initiated referenda, you will be able to respond if the Daily ever fails to be responsible. That is a right extended to you by no other campus group.
- Third, a Board of Directors with a majority of members elected campus-wide will ensure that the newspaper's finances are managed in your interests.

(3) More than three quarters of council approves autonomy

More than three quarters of your elected representatives agree that student government should not control the student press at McGill. After studying and amending the specific proposal since January 1980, almost a year and a half of discussion, Council approves the idea. Autonomy will ensure a free, responsible newspaper.

For a free, responsible press

Vote yes March 4th

To Daily autonomy

REPORTERS WANTED

Undergraduate students are eligible for positions as reporters on the McGill Daily. This year, we are looking for students who will have the advantage of being able to be assigned to various departments, such as sports, which will be able to handle for a long time. For more information, contact the student press office, room 104, 100 St. James Street, Montreal, Quebec H2S 1G5.

Gym, disarmament, Daily get go-ahead

by Harold Koblin

Referendum questions concerning Daily autonomy, new athletics facilities and disarmament were all passed by large majorities in yesterday's Students' Society elections.

The Daily motion passed by a margin of 1637 to 1252, the athletics proposal by 1909 to 1236. Results of the disarmament motion were not available when the Daily went to press.

There are about 2000 students and former students who are asked to help us as much as possible to give the McGill Daily some idea of the changes we want to see.

The Daily plans to cooperate with the inauguration of an elementary school of journalism and this will give aspiring reporters and editors an interesting and practical experience.

Participation is solely regarding to work done and results of effort. There is a definite award system and a greater interest than this, a vast amount of interesting and amusing experiences to be lived through.

McGILL DAILY

Vol. 52 — No. 2

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1962

New Union A Reality To Open In Fall 1964

Demolition Begins Soon On McTavish Street Site

STUDENT EXPRESSION

A GREAT boon and a signal honour has been accorded to the McGill Daily, by the Students' Council, in that it has now freedom of expression in its editorial columns.

a tradition

McGill Daily

February 9, 1959

Communist Hall Here Tomorrow

"I simply had to laugh at Aunt Meg."

"She's so unmodern—positively antique at 40. External pads have been around since before she was born, yet she won't concede there's a better way. It's the Tampax way, of course. Tampax is worn internally; does away with belts, pads, chafing, odor, disposal problems. Honestly it just amazes me that she clings to her old ways. Millions of girls just like me use it. And we're all glad we do."

Don't be guided by the past—live up to today! Use Tampax! Tampax is easy to insert—thanks to its satin smooth applicator; and there's an absorbency that is perfect for your needs. Choose from Regular, Super, Junior, wherever such products are sold. Canadian Tampax Corporation Limited, Barrie, Ontario.



McGill Daily is now published at 1000 University Avenue, Suite 100. The paper will continue to be published at 1000 University Avenue, Suite 100. The paper will continue to be published at 1000 University Avenue, Suite 100.

McGill Daily

McGill Daily is now published at 1000 University Avenue, Suite 100. The paper will continue to be published at 1000 University Avenue, Suite 100. The paper will continue to be published at 1000 University Avenue, Suite 100.

McGill Daily is now published at 1000 University Avenue, Suite 100. The paper will continue to be published at 1000 University Avenue, Suite 100. The paper will continue to be published at 1000 University Avenue, Suite 100.

McGill Daily is now published at 1000 University Avenue, Suite 100. The paper will continue to be published at 1000 University Avenue, Suite 100. The paper will continue to be published at 1000 University Avenue, Suite 100.

McGill Daily is now published at 1000 University Avenue, Suite 100. The paper will continue to be published at 1000 University Avenue, Suite 100. The paper will continue to be published at 1000 University Avenue, Suite 100.

McGill Daily is now published at 1000 University Avenue, Suite 100. The paper will continue to be published at 1000 University Avenue, Suite 100. The paper will continue to be published at 1000 University Avenue, Suite 100.

McGill Daily is now published at 1000 University Avenue, Suite 100. The paper will continue to be published at 1000 University Avenue, Suite 100. The paper will continue to be published at 1000 University Avenue, Suite 100.

McGill Daily is now published at 1000 University Avenue, Suite 100. The paper will continue to be published at 1000 University Avenue, Suite 100. The paper will continue to be published at 1000 University Avenue, Suite 100.

McGill Daily is now published at 1000 University Avenue, Suite 100. The paper will continue to be published at 1000 University Avenue, Suite 100. The paper will continue to be published at 1000 University Avenue, Suite 100.

McGill Daily is now published at 1000 University Avenue, Suite 100. The paper will continue to be published at 1000 University Avenue, Suite 100. The paper will continue to be published at 1000 University Avenue, Suite 100.

McGILL DAILY STRIKE POLICY

With the permission of the maintenance workers' union and of the Strike Support Committee, the McGill Daily will continue to be delivered on campus to bring news of the strike to students and faculty who are still entering the campus and to try to persuade these people to leave the campus and respect the picket lines. The Daily is also being delivered to the picket lines around the campus and to the Union building.

As for advertising, the Daily, in support of the strike, will not announce on-campus activities—neither in the Today and the What's What columns, nor in the paid advertisement section. Students are not to be in the Union building by the strike; so advertising in other locations will be published. We encourage students of the strike by publishing on-campus meetings using alternative locations.

Monday September 18th, 1967

— Join the Daily —

The McGill Daily has been described by its friends as "the only thing that makes lectures bearable" and "not as much a paper as a way of life". The terms it chooses to describe it are less than kind. It is produced by a group of several dozen editors, reporters, photographers, cartoonists, photographers, critics, political pundits, translators, researchers, typists, receptionists, librarians, and hangers-on who have nothing in common except that they all proudly describe themselves as members of the Daily staff.



PSA STRIKES AND OCCUPIES FOURTH FLOOR OF LEACOCK

No compromise from faculty sparks 'direct action'

Schedule of PSA activities
The following are the PSA activities during the week of September 18-24, 1967. The PSA is a student organization that is dedicated to the improvement of the quality of education at McGill University. The PSA is a student organization that is dedicated to the improvement of the quality of education at McGill University. The PSA is a student organization that is dedicated to the improvement of the quality of education at McGill University.

October 29, 1973

Editorial Why Council is attacking the Daily

NEWSPAPERS SHOULDN'T GET into the habit of talking about themselves, but when other people won't let them do their job of covering the news, they have to. The proposals concerning the Daily budget put forward at last week's Students' Council meeting would, if implemented, prevent us from doing our job. These proposals include cutting out half of the Students' Society's subsidy to the Daily, reducing the number of issues to 50 a year, and interfering with the paper's newsgathering facilities. Last week the Students' Society executive and anti-Daily councillors weren't able to pass any motions on the Daily budget, which comes up for consideration again at this Wednesday's Council meeting. But they haven't given up yet; they're using the time to strengthen their arguments for cutting back the Daily's operations.

What reasons do they give for attacking the Daily at this time? Arguments brought forward at the Council meeting included alleged bias in front page news stories, a lack of coverage of campus events, technical incompetence on the part of the Daily staff, and so-called "frills" in the Daily budget. These arguments just don't stand up. This year the Daily has made a concerted effort to present only the facts in its news columns. We believe that students are intelligent and critical enough to make up their minds on issues if they have information on what's really going on, not on what some administrator or student hack wants them to think is going on. Unfortunately, the executive and some councillors get uncomfortable when they see the facts reflected in the pages of the paper. They didn't like it when people read in the Daily that they had voted themselves honorariums, closed down Radio McGill without warning, refused to give concrete support to the maintenance workers' strike, opposed student demands for day care services on campus, and made plans to use the Students' Society as a business venture with themselves in control.

The idea that the Daily doesn't pay attention to campus news hardly seems justified when almost three-quarters of the paper's stories this year have been about McGill, and most of the rest have been directly related to student activities elsewhere.

If the Daily sometimes has technical flaws, it's because the paper is a place for people to learn the fundamentals of newspaper work, not the private preserve of a small experienced elite.

If the executive and Council are so concerned about the "frills" in budgets, why did they vote more than \$50,000 of students' money for a campus pub without serious debate? And what are the "frills" Council wants to take away from the Daily? They include money for sports coverage, transportation to the printer, and news services.

Why are they really attacking the Daily? It's not because of any of these concocted excuses, all of which have been aimed at every Daily for the last ten years. Their actions amount to an attack on the only source of information students have about what their "leaders" are doing in the name of those they claim to represent. Some councillors would prefer to busy themselves with their own little plans and not worry about what students are really doing. The executive in particular has shown no desire to address itself to issues affecting all students, and has isolated itself from the student body. We believe the executive and Students' Council should actively work in the interests of students, and not devote their time to promoting their own private projects.

If they succeed in their plans this Wednesday, it will amount to a blow against the free dissemination of information at this university. But we don't think they will. Student councillors may come and go, but the Daily goes on.

Joan Mandell
Andrew Phillips

Fiftieth Anniversary

NEWSPAPERS MAKE NEWS... but THIS NEWSPAPER IS NEWS...

"The Oldest College Daily in the Commonwealth"

A l'u de M:

ON LES PAYE PAS, LES FRAIS!

par Jacques Pelchat
Le Journal le Polygraphe
La Fédération des Associations Étudiantes du Campus de l'Université de Montréal vient de reprendre position dans le conflit des frais de scolarité à l'Université de Montréal. C'est à l'initiative des délégués des associations membres réunies en conseil central se sont prononcées pour le boycottage des frais de scolarité. Avant même d'expliquer les raisons qui ont poussé la FAECUM, représentant plus de 7000 étudiants, à boycotter les frais de scolarité, il faut rappeler que les étudiants de l'U de M. ne paient pas de frais de scolarité. Ils paient des frais de scolarité, mais ces frais sont payés par le gouvernement. Les étudiants de l'U de M. ne paient pas de frais de scolarité. Ils paient des frais de scolarité, mais ces frais sont payés par le gouvernement. Les étudiants de l'U de M. ne paient pas de frais de scolarité. Ils paient des frais de scolarité, mais ces frais sont payés par le gouvernement.

McGill Daily

Mardi, le 20 septembre 1977 Volume 67 No. 8 3 Cents



En mars 1969, 10,000 étudiants ont manifesté devant le campus de McGill pour exiger la franchise de cette institution.

Vive l'Ecosse libre

par Owen Kurlin et Marie Poirier
Hier, deux étudiants de l'université d'Edimbourg, en Ecosse, ont affirmé que les développements actuels du nationalisme écossais offrent des solutions à court terme aux problèmes économiques du pays. Les deux étudiants, Chris Wyke et Tony Fekete, invités par le Scottish National Party (SNP), Londres, devant le rassemblement écossais, ont proposé la politique de dévotion, c'est à dire le renouveau de la culture et du patrimoine écossais. Actuellement, le SNP talonne le Parti travailliste, offrant, à peu de choses près, le même programme social-démocrate que les travaillistes, mais avec une décentralisation. Le SNP a révisé son équilibre du plan, proposé par Londres, parce que ce plan laisse aux mains du gouvernement central le pouvoir économique. Le SNP espère, grâce au développement de l'industrie lourde et de l'industrie pétrolière, augmenter par les revenus de la mer du Nord, régler le problème du chômage écossais qui est de 10%, donc de 4% supérieur à la moyenne nationale.

FACS PROFESSIONNELLES:

Concurrence accrue

par Marc Rochelleau
Un chiffre record de demandes multiples d'admission a été enregistré par les universités québécoises. Certains étudiants ont soumis deux ou trois demandes pour le même programme, à la même université, après le ministre de l'éducation, Jacques-Yvan Morin. Plus de 85,000 demandes ont été reçues pour des places de premier cycle, mais seulement 28,000 étudiants ont été admis. Les programmes d'admission des CEGEPs ont été réduits de moitié. Une concurrence accrue afin d'obtenir une place dans les facultés de droit, médecine, administration et génie à Laval, Montréal et Sherbrooke est avancée comme principale raison de ces demandes multiples.

La SBN a révisé son équilibre du plan, proposé par Londres, parce que ce plan laisse aux mains du gouvernement central le pouvoir économique. Le SNP espère, grâce au développement de l'industrie lourde et de l'industrie pétrolière, augmenter par les revenus de la mer du Nord, régler le problème du chômage écossais qui est de 10%, donc de 4% supérieur à la moyenne nationale.

tion worth keeping

Noël rouge

PIERRE TORDJMAN et MICHEL-ADRIEN SHEPPARD

D'où nous viennent tant de confort, tant de richesses apparentes? Comment ce fait-il que la majorité d'entre nous ayons chaque année un Noël gras, de beaux cadeaux, que la dinde soit bien farcie et que le vin abonde? Par quel intermédiaire sommes-nous donc parvenus à cet équilibre? Enfin, quel est le coût de ce Noël blanc? Le Noël rouge, que nous préférierions tous oublier?

-Guatémala: extermination des Indiens par le gouvernement (cent vingt mille en quinze ans).
-Nicaragua: agression par les rebelles «contras», financés par la CIA.

-Guerre civile au Salvador: existence d'escadrons de la mort, rattachés à l'extrême-droite, avec, à leur compte, plus de 35 000 victimes, étudiants, militants des droits de la personne, syndicalistes, religieux et évêques.

-Guerres de sécession: Erythrée, Tigray et Oromo contre pouvoir central en Éthiopie.

-Guérillas d'extrême-droite financées par l'Afrique du Sud contre pays noirs indépendants en Afrique australe (Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Angola...).

-Guerre de l'Afrique du Sud contre les indépendantistes namibiens (Namibie = colonie sud-africaine illégalement occupée depuis 1919).

-Tchad: guerre civile avec connotation ethno-religieuse et intervention étrangère.

-Soudan: guerre civile avec connotation ethno-religieuse.

-Ouganda: mouvement sécessionniste à base ethno-tribale.

-Sahara occid.: guerre entre puissance occupante, Maroc, et mouvement indigène Polisario.

-Zaïre: guérilla régionale contre pouvoir central.

-Conflits frontaliers «sporadiques»: Libye-Tunisie, Égypte-Libye, Libye-Tchad.

-Guérilla sécessionniste en Somalie.

-République Centre-Africaine: guérilla régionale.

-Liban: sans commentaire?

-Syrie: terrorisme anti-gouvernemental par les intégristes sunnites; massacre de dissidents et prisonniers par le gouvernement; persécution de la

minorité juive.

-Irak-Iran: sans commentaire?
-Sultanat d'Oman: guerre civile entre Sultan et sécessionnistes.

-Guérilla des indépendantistes kurdes contre l'Iran, l'Irak, la Turquie, ...

-Baloutches contre pouvoir central au Pakistan.

-Afghanistan: sans commentaire?

-Kampuchéa (anciennement Cambodge): Vietnam contre trois mouvements locaux, dont les Khmers rouges.

-Birmanie: guerre civile régionale.

-Philippines: guérilla sur quarante pourcent du territoire national contre dictature militaire corrompue.

-Timor oriental: occupation indonésienne de cette ancienne colonie portugaise depuis 1975 (extermination de 30 à 50 pourcent des Timoriens).

-Incidents frontaliers sino-vietnamiens.

-Thaïlande: éléments de guerre civile sécessionnistes (mafia de l'héroïne).

-Irlande du Nord: nationalistes contre loyalistes de la Couronne britannique.

-Afrique du Sud: vers la guerre civile?

-Zimbabwe: rebelles ethniques, financés par l'Afrique du Sud?

-Sri Lanka: affrontements inter-communautaires.

-Guérilla en Colombie.

-Indes: Sikhs du Pendjab contre Hindous.

-Situation de belligérance: Israël.

-Syrie / Libye / Irak / Iran? / Arabie Saoudite...

-Tensions: syro-irakiennes, syro-jordanaises, Yémen Nord-Sud.

-Extermination des Indiens de l'Amazonie pour le compte d'intérêts capitalistes au Brésil.

-Guerre civile larvée au Chili.

-Guérilla par les paysans affamés dans plusieurs régions du Mexique.

...sans compter les famines, les souffrances des peuples exilés, palestiniens, arméniens, minorités opprimées en URSS...

Pourquoi eux et pas nous, diraient certains? Pourquoi nous, diraient d'autres? Mais ne semblerait-il pas raisonnable d'affirmer que si ce n'est pas

nous, c'est parce que nous avons choisi, ou accepté inconsciemment, d'être complices au lieu d'être ennemis. Enfin, quand nous trancherons la dinde et que le champagne explosera, sachons que nous aurons entamé un nouveau Noël rouge.

Je voudrais pas crever

*Je voudrais pas mourir
Sans qu'on ait inventé
Les roses éternelles
La journée de deux heures
La mer à la montagne
La montagne à la mer
La fin de la douleur
Les journaux en couleurs
Tous les enfants contents
Et tant de trucs encore*

BORIS VIAN

Je voudrais pas crever

PASCALE ALPHA

Quelques mots échangés puis un silence de mort... D'un côté de la ligne le bouleversement à Suicide-Action Montréal (S.A.M.), de l'autre un corps jeune gisant victime de cette première tentative de suicide réussie... Elle s'arrachait à la vie pour arrêter sa souffrance, mais quelques minutes avant sa dernière convulsion, elle appela S.A.M. toute haletante, malheureusement ce dernier sursaut de vie surgissait trop tard...

Le suicide prend de plus en plus d'ampleur au Québec. Alors qu'en 1950-54 le taux de morts par suicide n'était que 4,2 pour 100 000 habitants, il atteignait 18 pour 100 000 habitants en 1980-81. A présent, à Montréal, on compte plus de neuf suicides par semaine, sans compter les suicides camouflés et les tentatives manquées. Cet accroissement du taux de morts par suicide touche tous les groupes d'âge et toutes les régions du Québec. L'augmentation est cependant particulièrement importante chez les jeunes de 15 à 24 ans dont le taux de suicide s'est multiplié par neuf entre 1950 et 1980.

En Occident, ce taux est nettement plus élevé chez les hommes que chez les femmes, de l'ordre de trois pour un. Par contre, beaucoup plus de femmes font des tentatives de suicide, deux

fois plus de femmes que d'hommes ratent leur suicide. On pourrait expliquer ceci par le fait que les hommes sont plus enclins à utiliser des moyens rapides et violents, tels que, par ordre d'importance à Montréal, l'intoxication médicamenteuse, l'arme à feu, la lacération et la pendaison. Alors que pour les femmes on retrouve l'intoxication médicamenteuse, la lacération, les noyades et les accidents de métro.

Face à ces 1000 suicides par année au Québec, des centres de prévention et d'écoute active s'organisent. McGill Nightline, Suicide-Action Montréal, Tel-Aide et Gai-Ecoute sont des postes d'écoute bilingues, bénévoles, anonymes et confidentiels. Ils sont à la portée de celui qui a besoin d'un ami disposé à écouter sans juger ni sermonner. Ils respectent la

liberté de la personne qui appelle ainsi que son droit à prendre elle-même les décisions qui la concernent.

Ce ne sont pas des discussions philosophiques sur *Les souffrances du jeune Werther* qui sont échangées avec les suicidaires, ni des nouveaux Nelligan ou des Boris Vian qui appellent, mais des êtres en détresse qui cherchent quelqu'un avec qui partager leurs angoisses.

Au 392-8234, de 21:00 heures à 3:00, une voix étudiante, sympathique et attentive vous attend, en cas d'ennui, de dépressions, de problèmes de santé ou personnels. McGill Nightline peut aussi vous informer sur tout événement social à McGill, sur les activités parascolaires ainsi que sur les horaires des bibliothèques, et même vous procurer des informations médicales, judiciaires

ou professionnelles.

Au 935-1101, c'est Tel-Aide, 24 heures par jour, 365 jours par an. Ce service d'écoute active dessert tous les ennuyés isolés et déprimés de Montréal, tandis qu'au 843-5652, de 19h. à 23h., Gai-Ecoute aide les homosexuels mâles.

Enfin, à Suicide-Action Montréal (S.A.M.), on n'écoute pas les ennuyés, mais les grands déprimés, ceux qui veulent arrêter de souffrir en arrêtant de vivre. Ce service respecte les désirs et la confidentialité de ceux qui appellent. Un dossier est cependant ouvert.

En n'ayant pas peur des vrais mots, en parlant ouvertement au suicidaire de son envie de mourir, on ouvre les voies de la communication et tout doucement, appel après appel, on se débarrasse de cet instinct de mort.

...Tournée internationale

suite de la page 9

«CREATIONS DES ENFANTS», collabore étroitement avec le Bureau national de la TIJPJ pour des présentations théâtrales originales devant compléter les témoignages des participants; le Bureau a conclu une entente officielle de coopération avec les jeunes cinéastes féminines de différentes nationalités qui travaillent au Studio D (studio-femmes) de l'Office national du film sous la

direction de Bonnie Klein et au Studio G (matériaux pédagogiques multi-média) sous la direction de Claire Hellman. Elles produiront, en anglais et en français,

plusieurs enregistrements sonores, diaporamas et vidéo-documentaires de la TIJPJ pour distribution commerciale en 1986.

Finalement, les jeunes de la TIJPJ participent au spectacle «CESSER LE FEU», une production des Artistes Pour La Paix au

Théâtre Arlequin, le 6 décembre à 20h00. Ce spectacle, qui clôture la campagne de levée de fonds pour l'ouverture d'un nouveau volet «désarmement, paix et liberté» de la Fondation Jeunesse 2000, met en vedette, entre autres: Pauline Julien, Raoul Duguay, Marie Tifo, Wonder Brass, Pierre Verville, Les Grands Ballets Canadiens, L'Ecran Humain et Sylvie Tremblay. Le spectacle sera diffusé en janvier sur les ondes de Radio-Québec.

EDITORIAL

Quelques remerciements d'un rédacteur sortant

Une autre session s'achève dans la vie du *Daily français* et avec elle, un autre mandat de rédac-chef.

Il s'agit du moment idéal pour remercier ceux qui ont choisi de consacrer, au sein de notre équipe, le meilleur de leur talent à la poursuite de l'excellence (ou, du moins, la poursuite de l'amélioration constante) de notre publication.

Tout d'abord, on doit recon-

naitre le travail de Sophie Durocher dont l'oeuvre dépasse, et de beaucoup, la correction de la plupart de nos articles. Les textes qui sont passés sous le regard vigilant de notre rédactrice en chef ajoutée s'en sont trouvés véritablement enrichis. Elle a le don d'employer toujours le mot juste pour résoudre les plus épineux problèmes de style.

Comment évaluer l'apport de Manuel Dussault qui est responsable du «renouveau culturel»

dans notre journal. Plus que toute autre personne, Manuel nous a tous rendus conscients de l'importance d'une belle mise en page. Rempli de bonnes idées et de la volonté nécessaire pour les mettre en oeuvre, il a su contribuer grandement à l'amélioration du journal.

Aux nouvelles, on ne peut qu'admirer la belle époque amorcée par François Orsat qui a été admirablement remplacé au cours de la session, avec tant

d'énergie et de capacités, par la talentueuse Marie-Nathalie LeBlanc.

Il faut également remercier nos confrères du côté anglais du *McGill Daily* qui consentent à assumer les déficits encourus (fautes de publicité adéquate) par la publication de chacun de nos numéros.

Enfin, il faut remercier ce drôle de bonhomme qu'est Colin Tomlins qui veut nous faire croire qu'il est si désagréable,

mais dont nous savons tous à l'intérieur de notre équipe, qu'il a à coeur les intérêts du *Daily français*.

Avons-nous fait un certain progrès depuis le début de l'année? C'est certes à nos lecteurs de le décider. Quoi qu'il en soit, il n'y a pas de doute qu'il nous reste encore beaucoup de travail à faire.

JEFFREY EDWARDS

Life, love and the ever fertile petri dish

by Dan Hogan

When we think of the creation of life in the laboratory, we conjure up an image of Dr. Frankenstein huddled over a dolmen-like operating table, surrounded by flashes of lightening bolts and contorted flasks full of bubbling life-giving fluids.

By comparison, the modern day equivalent, *in vitro* fertilization (IVF), is not nearly as spectacular as this 'scientific magic.' The mythical mad scientist might shudder at the thought of his operating table being replaced by a petri dish. But in terms of all the legal and ethical ramifications, IVF opens a veritable Pandora's box.

Tuesday, November 26, McGill Student Pugwash organized a lecture on this most controversial subject, entitled, *In vitro* fertilization: Medical and Legal Developments in Birth Technologies. Students listened intently as Dr. John F. Jarrell, director of the IVF Research Program at McMaster University, and Dr. Bernard Dickens, specialist in medical law at University of Toronto, discussed the techniques and the associated problems of IVF. This event was co-sponsored by many campus groups: the McGill Students' Society, the Network, the McGill Medical Students' Society, and the McGill Association of Women and the Law.

Dr. Jarrell opened the discussion with some revealing statistical data on infertility in North America. Because of the baby boom, it has been steadily on the rise over the past 10 years. Today, approximately 10 to 15 per cent of us are infertile. In Canada, this would mean a total of 240,000 men and women. However, as Dr. Jarrell pointed out, only 6,000 babies are up for adoption every year. Clearly adoption cannot begin to cope with the growing infertility problem.

Modern technological science has come to the rescue with IVF. The basic technique involves removing ovum follicles from the female in the course of a 'laparoscopy,' a process whereby a microscope is inserted into the uterus. The ova obtained are fertilized with the male sperm in a petri dish. When one of the eggs takes, it is later implanted in a mother, either the original or a surrogate mother.

Timing here is crucial. An expensive drug treatment is given to the mother 35 hours before the follicles are to be removed in order to stimulate the fertility of the eggs. Six hours after removal the ova are fertilized and forty-eight to fifty hours later a suitable embryo is implanted.

Dr. Jarrell cited some potentially beneficial spin-offs of IVF. For example, further research could shed light on the causes of certain birth defects. If these defects could be detected early

enough, or even reversed, it would mean there would be fewer victims of mental and physical handicaps. Also, the highly regenerative properties of embryonic tissues could help haemophiliacs and burn victims lead a normal life.

But modern medicine is not totally infallible. Dr. Jarrell pointed out that there are serious complications associated with IVF. First of all, there is a potential risk involved with the mother during the laparoscopy stage, as this can cause bleeding or infection. Secondly, there is the problem of what to do with the extra fertilized embryos. Should they be frozen and saved for future 'hatching' or should they be destroyed? What rights would such a frozen embryo have in the first place?

At this point, we cross the fine line between medicine and ethics. It was now Dr. Dickens' turn to discuss the legal aspects of IVF. He began by trying to define what kind of being a frozen embryo is.

According to the law, an embryo is not a human being since it is 'conceived' outside the mother's uterus. Neither is it a person since the legal definition of a person begins when the foetus is of full gestation period. Therefore, according to Dr. Dickens, the traditional laws of murder and man-slaughter do not apply to the destruction of IVF embryos. However, child abuse laws could theoretically apply to them. In fact, there have even been cases in which the laws of private property, trespassing, and contract have applied to these embryos.



But do these laws always apply? Dr. Dickens mentioned the intra-uterine device (IUD) as an interesting case in point. Embryonic loss can often be a result of interference with the implantation process along the uterine wall. This is exactly the function of an IUD.

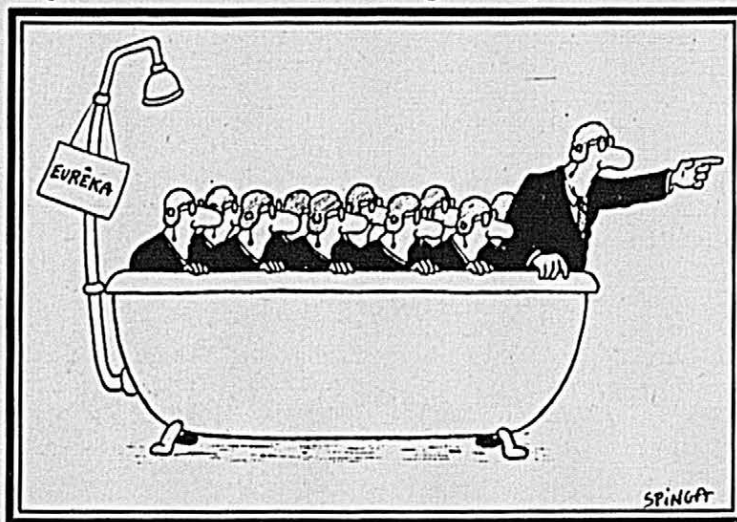
Although IUD's 'kill' embryos a full 14 days into gestation, they are still considered legal and are even subsidized by the Ontario government. Yet the same government does not permit the purposeful destruction of 48 hour frozen petri-dish embryos. This is an obvious contradiction on the part of our law makers. We are then forced to redefine terms such as 'human being' and 'person' in light of IVF.

However, an even bigger legal headache looms in our court rooms. What happens when there is inadequate screening of a sperm or ovum donor? Dr.

Dickens focussed attention on cases in which parents have sued for damages when a handicapped baby was born as the result of genetically defective donated

sperm, or when the surrogate mother transferred AIDS to the child. In fact, there have even been cases in which disabled children have sued their parents for 'wrongful life' (as opposed to not being born at all). It seems then that IVF could create more problems than solutions.

Dr. Dickens ended his discussion by pointing out a serious fallacy, namely that IVF is meant to help all infertile couples. This is simply not true, since only those who can afford the expenses of IVF will benefit from it. He called this "the new Darwinism: the survival of the richest." Until there is adequate and affordable medical care for all, the poor will have to bear the brunt of the psychological stress associated with infertility.



A new source of hope

by Susan Himel and Monica Vetter

Three weeks ago at McGill, the Health Professionals and Lawyers for Social Responsibility staged a conference, entitled 'Hope in the Nuclear Age,' that would have been unheard of a few years ago. The fact that such a conference was held and was attended by a wide cross-section of scholars, students and professionals signals a major shift within the peace movement.

The key role of the protest movements until recently has been to alert both the politicians and the public, through action, to the critical problems inherent to the arms race. An awareness of the dangers of nuclear war and unchecked arms buildup has, as a result of these intense efforts, been achieved.

But the last few years have also been marked by a new voicing of peaceful concerns from within professional, academic and governmental institutions. The peace movement enjoys an expanding public legitimacy and consequently a redirected sense of purpose and political empowerment. This has resulted in conferences like 'Hope in the Nuclear Age.'

Throughout the conference, the dangers of nuclear proliferation were not at issue; they were implicitly understood. The sessions explored the history, politics and future of the arms race in order to understand and question its philosophy. In the words of Ursula Franklin, professor of engineering at U of T and well-known peace advocate, "The system we want to reform and abolish is basically a threat system...one which has used power to instill fear. A world without fear — that is the world of peace."

This world vision is one which recognizes the possibilities for alternative methods of conflict resolution freed from a dependence upon the threat

system. The inappropriateness of this system in many instances is becoming increasingly clear. "One must eliminate the thought that if one gains another loses. There are processes in which all lose or all gain — in the present world this situation exists."

Since the conference was hosted by groups of lawyers and doctors, it is becoming evident that these changes in approach are now being generated from within existing social structures. The call for such changes previously came almost exclusively from peace groups. From both in and outside traditional policy-making domains, however, the arms race and defence policy are now surfacing as topics worthy of serious question and debate.

This heightened profile was recently underscored with the bestowment of the Nobel Peace Prize upon the Health Professionals for Social Responsibility. This has been paralleled by the subsequent expansion of such movements to the law and nursing professions. These groups seem to be adopting a careful, realistic approach that is drawing attention to very serious political problems.

The conference followed the same vein; it did not promote the false belief that there will be any quick and easy solution to these difficult issues. It was instead an affirmation of values, common goals and a renewed sense of empowerment. The day for 'psychic numbing' in the face of the nuclear question has passed.

Strung out by

by Lawrence Bird

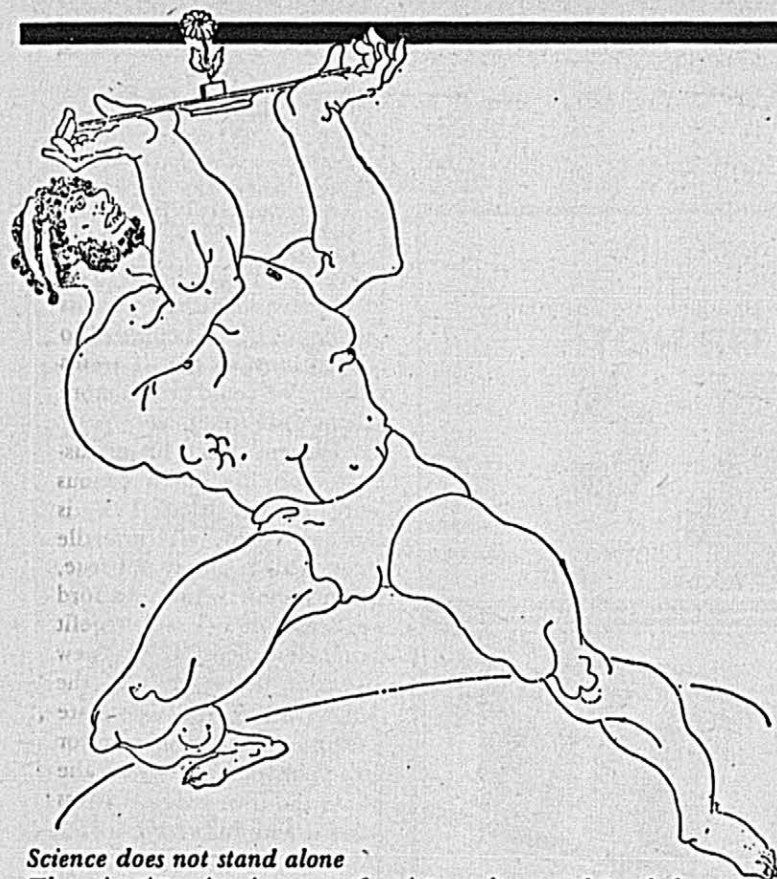
You can probably remember learning, as far back as elementary school, about the 'building blocks' of nature: atoms. This idea actually goes further back than elementary school — the Greeks had a theory that if you were to split up objects into smaller and smaller pieces, you would end up with tiny, indestructible particles. We now know that atoms can be further split into smaller particles with such unusual names as 'Truth' and 'Beauty.' It seems obvious to most people that this splitting-down process always ends up with the most basic objects being particles.

According to a recently developed idea, known as the 'Superstring' theory, this isn't necessarily so. No matter how uncomfortable this is for our 'common-sense' view of the universe, it has been suggested that matter isn't made up of particles but of extended objects.

What's an extended object? Imagine a string of incredibly small size — about 10 to the minus 35 metres. Objects such as these consist of two points or ends joined together by what might be described as an 'in-between part,' as do the strings we're used to; they are obviously very different from particles.

Imagine these tiny strings vibrating, like violin strings. The strings can vibrate at different speeds, or frequencies, and the different frequencies represent different types of matter. The matter we are aware of is made up of strings moving at the lowest possible frequency. Strings can interact with each other by touching ends. To add another twist, strings can even join their own ends together, resulting in loops.

This describes what some physicists believe matter to be. They also believe that the same theory explains the forces which occur between objects. Open, or unattached strings carry the electromagnetic, strong, and weak forces. Closed, or looped strings,



*Science does not stand alone
The scientist swims in a sea of society, culture and psychology
Which flows into his mind and methodology
Determining the strengths and limits of his knowledge
And bringing with it unavoidable uncertainty*

*An uncertainty which engulfs facts, laws and hypotheses
As facts and laws created by an observer amidst the churning sea
Tend to cut up the natural unity
Stating unnecessarily that A is B but not C
Yet still representing aspects of reality*

*Ultimate reality is beyond our reach
Yet realizing
that one of our creations it will never be
that concepts and classifications void of awareness can destroy
that lawfulness and chaos are complementary
Our scientific progress will continue to flow in harmony*

*Harmony will drift through science, nature and society
If all remain open to that which they have yet to experience
Open and tolerant due to the positive recognition of uncertainty
Such being in harmony will lead to full insight and understanding
That nothing stands alone.*

Lorraine Breton

superstrings

carry the other fundamental force — gravity. This is one way in which the string theory is superior to other theories: it manages to unite all these forces in a simple way.

As if all this wasn't strange enough, there is another aspect of string theory which is even more bizarre. Superstrings involve not only the usual four dimensions — three of space, plus time — but a total of 10 dimensions. What happens to the extra six? It turns out that these six may be unobservable because they 'curl up' into what's known as Calabi-Yan space, too small to be noticed. This explains why we're only aware of four dimensions.

The question of why we don't perceive the strings as strings can also be answered. At low energies the strings appear to be points, and act like particles. Here 'low' energy means small compared with the tension in the superstrings — which is 10 to the 39 tonnes. This easily includes the highest energies used in the laboratory, so the strings always fit particle theories. In fact, string theory explains some things particle theories don't.

We know that forms of matter resulting from higher frequency strings than our own strings would be invisible to us; there could be a lot more matter in the universe than we are aware of. However, this 'shadow matter' wouldn't be invisible to gravity. This would explain why galaxies seem to experience more gravity than can be accounted for by the amount of matter we thought they had. By superstring theory, they actually have more matter — we just can't see it.

This is all a bit mind-boggling. Ten dimensions, microscopic strings, invisible matter? Maybe physicists should start writing science fiction. Superstrings go against what we think of as the common-sense particle view of matter, but some physicists believe that theories such as this may provide an explanation for all aspects of physics. Perhaps so. Next time you come across a string, treat it with respect. It could have the answer to the existence of the universe tied up inside it.

Tackling food problems

by Jason Creaghan

Peoples' access to food is the most basic issue in international development. Problems of hunger, malnutrition and inequality in the Third World and our world can only be resolved by viewing them in the context of society as a whole.

Warwick Armstrong, geography professor here at McGill, explains how this approach guides the Food Systems

(research) Group (FSG) at the McGill Centre for Developing Area Studies (CDAS).

"We try to emphasize the concept of interaction within the food system as a whole; production, distribution, consumption, public policy and international factors. But it's also important to understand how a person's entitlement to food is based on the values and ideology of a society. For example, in a market economy that entitlement will be

based on market forces, that is, the ability to pay."

The FSG, of which Armstrong is coordinator, has brought together over 20 researchers from social, physical, agricultural and medical sciences to study the issues of food and hopefully come up with some concrete project proposals to help people increase their entitlement.

The FSG began in 1984 with discussions to define the goals of the group. A series of seminars on various development questions were led by group members. This resulted in a discussion paper entitled 'Food Systems and Development, Self-sufficiency, Sustainability, Nourishment' which will be published by CDAS later this year. At the same time attempts have been made to contact other centres and research groups, especially in developing countries.

This effort was made easier because many of the members were already involved in cooperative development projects. Doug Boucher, for example, is an agricultural biologist at UQAM and former McGill professor. For the past five years he has been working on agricultural problems in Nicaragua.

Says Boucher, "After the revolution there was a real effort by the government to improve education and expand the universities. A lot of young people from peasant backgrounds were able to go to school and get involved in agricultural science for the first time."

The Sandinista government's emphasis on food crop research, an area Boucher and his colleagues are especially interested in, was also an important factor. "The other countries in the region might be more advanced technically but our work in Nicaragua will help producers more because the structure of science there is very close to the people."

Developing communications

The FSG now has contacts with groups in Argentina, Nicaragua, Philippines and Gambia, and with individuals such as a nutritionist in Uganda, animal scientists working in Jamaica and China, and graduate students writing theses on a wide variety of food issues. The main emphasis, however, has been on cooperating with overseas groups to develop project proposals and finding funding and help to implement them.

The first FSG project is a training and exchange programme with the University of the Philippines. The object is to produce an interdisciplinary team, with researchers from both universities, who will work on a pilot project in a fishing and agricultural community in the north of the island of Panay.

Apart from providing technical

continued on page 31

Gene politics

by Margaret Ann Moote

The need for food is the most basic of all our requirements. The right to food is less certain. In recent years, the crop seeds basic to most of the world's agriculture have become a new political weapon, employed by multinationals, the United States and Canada.

Genetic breeding of crop species increases productivity, overcomes breeding barriers and expands the geographical limits of the species' growth. According to the Office of Technology Assessment, it has accounted for as much as fifty percent of the harvest increases of this century.

Yet genetic breeding is also limiting. Ninety per cent of world-wide human calories and protein come from thirty species which are for the most part introduced rather than naturally occurring strains. According to Canadian plant breeder Pat Roy Mooney, "almost every major commercial crop grown in Canada has its genetic origin in the Third World."

This policy of genetic uniformity leaves farmers vulnerable to crop epidemics like that associated with the potato famine in Ireland. In an attempt to maintain genetic diversity, seeds have been collected and stored in gene banks, so that genes are not lost as the living species are wiped out. In the late 1960's this collection was taken over by international development agencies.

Today, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) reports that 92 to 93 per cent of all stored germplasm is held by industrialized nations, although this germplasm originated in the less developed nations.

In 1977, the United States government announced it would become a collection base for major crops. For 'administration reasons' the germplasm became the property of the U.S. government. At the same time, the U.S. announced that the Department of Agriculture (USDA) would withhold germplasm from selected countries for political reasons. These countries include Albania, Afghanistan, Cuba, and Nicaragua.

In 1980, the U.S. and Canada instituted a gene embargo on the U.S.S.R., in tandem with the U.S. grain embargo. It is unknown whether or not other countries followed suit, although France and Australia were mentioned by the International Genetic Resources Programme. Ironically, many of the United States' germplasm accessions were donated by the U.S.S.R.

For some years, the Nicaraguan government has been trying to get back native maize germplasm it gave to the U.S. in 1964. An unidentified USDA official said in 1984, "we wouldn't want to get caught

continued on page 27



Fellow pagans: Let's show these silly Christians how to really celebrate a fertility festival. Meet us at the third oak tree on the left on top of Mount Royal, and please, don't expect us to provide your red-headed virgin.

Druid Liberation Front



XXX ALL MALE CAST!

Cinema du Village

1220 EST STE-CATHERINE
MONTREAL, QUEBEC

H2L 3G9
523-3239

Sadie's EXAM HOURS

Dec. 9 to Dec. 20

Sadie's I - 8:30am to 6:00pm

Sadie's II - 8:30am to 9:30am

11:00am to 2:00pm

Sadie's HOLIDAY HOURS

Sadie's I

Monday, Dec. 23 to Wed. Jan. 1 - **CLOSED**

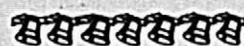
Thurs. Jan. 2 & Friday, Jan. 3 - 11:00am to 4:00pm

Sadie's II

Monday, Dec. 23-Friday, Jan. 3 - **CLOSED**

Both stores resume regular hours

on Monday, Jan. 6, 1986



HAPPY

NEW YEAR!

Copieville

2050 rue Mansfield (between De Maisonneuve & Sherbrooke)

BELIEVE IT OR NOT!

AT

4¢

HOURS: 8:30 am-8:00 pm
Tél: 842-4401

BOUND DOCUMENTS
EXTRA

McGill University

RING DAY

Official Grad Rings with McGill Crest
Now you can get your very own custom
designed stone-set school ring
or signet ring

— right on campus!



Thursday, Dec. 5
ALL DAY

in the Union Lobby

Prices range from \$60 to \$240
last chance to order before X-mas
brought to you by

Sadie's

last chance to order before X-mas
deposit required to order

The Dallytes are tired and want to go to bed / we've been here for 34 hours / we have no beer / we have no 'substances' / life sucks in a room without windows (it makes our hair fade).

ESTETICA



STUDENT SPECIAL

wash, cut and blow dry
\$21 for women, \$16 for men
Full time students only

For appointment, call:
849-9231

2175 Crescent, Montreal

WHITE GOOSE DOWN COAT & SKI JACKETS TOP BRANDS & STYLES

Coats Reg \$300 \$99

Jackets Reg \$325 \$129

Reg \$250 \$110

OPEN 7 DAYS/WEEK

& SUNDAY 10-5



Coat
\$99

EXXA

1477 Mansfield

WISHING YOU A HAPPY HOLIDAY SEASON AND CHEERS FOR THE NEW YEAR.



January is not too early to start planning the summer...check into European vacation fares after the break at Travel Cuts - Rm 23 Union Bldg.

Going Your Way! TRAVEL CUTS

BUY YOUR '86 EURAIL YOUTH PASS AT '85 PRICES BEFORE 20 DEC.

One month
Two months

1985 Price	1986 Price	Saving
\$380.00	\$406.00	\$26.00
\$485.00	\$518.00	\$33.00

AND GET YOUR FREE LET'S GO EUROPE



Sergio STUDIO COIFFURE



Cut, Style
reg. \$25
PERMS \$25

reg. \$56
843-4029

2022 Rue de la Montagne
(at de Maisonneuve)

Engineering and innovation

by Michael Finkelstein

On the third and fourth of December the Mechanical Engineering Department of McGill held its semi-annual design open house. Here engineering students demonstrated and discussed projects which they have designed and built as part of an engineering design course. This event allows the general public, industry and fellow students to see examples of the type of work being done by engineering students at McGill.

About half of the students this year have focused their attention on needy or handicapped groups or individuals. Students are brought into contact with organizations such as the MacKay Rehabilitation Centre, The Montreal Rehabilitation Centre and the Brace Research Organization. These organizations are in need of mechanical devices which can aid their charges and the students try to develop designs suitable to their needs. The results of this interaction have often been very successful.

One group of students learned of a coffee growing community in Africa which lacked the basic technology needed to process their harvest. As a result, this community is forced to sell its product at a fraction of its market value. The students designed and built a manually powered coffee huller.

The strikingly simple device challenges commercial hullers, and was built at a cost of twenty dollars using resources available to the coffee growing community. This design will allow that community to immediately double the price they will receive for their coffee. This summer, the huller is being sent to the Bangashal Valley in the Central African Republic and if successful, similar coffee hullers will be distributed to other Third World coffee growing communities.

It is hoped that the added revenue that these communities receive will allow them access to many essentials such as schools, better roads, and regular food stocks which they are presently lacking.

Other students have directed their attention to problems people face closer to home, specifically, the physically handicapped. The results of these endeavours have included a walker for those suffering from Spina Bifida, a shock absorbing leg for a basketball player on the Canadian Handicapped Olympic Team and a motorized long chair for the elderly who experience difficulty in getting up or lying down on conventional long chairs.

These designs are all similar in that they attempt to directly aid an incapacitated individual through the use of a mechanical

device. Generally, these individuals lack the financial resources needed for this type of help and thus engineering students are providing a service that would otherwise be unobtainable.

The remainder of the projects involved designs of a more theoretical or commercial interest. These covered a very broad spectrum of mechanical engineering directions which include robotics, engine dynamics and manufacturing processes. One group of students in this category saw their design project become a full time summer job.

They have designed a high mileage vehicle which will be entered in the next Shell Fuelathon Competition. With the help of corporate and government funding they were able to spend many summer hours in wind tunnels and on the drawing board with the hopes of creating a vehicle that can surpass the prohibitive 3000 mile per gallon mark.

The students' work does not end at the open house. The

presence of members of the commercial and industrial community at this exhibition provides the students with the opportunity to initiate communication that can lead to summer or more permanent employment. In return, the industrialists are provided with a good indication of the quality of work that McGill students are capable of.

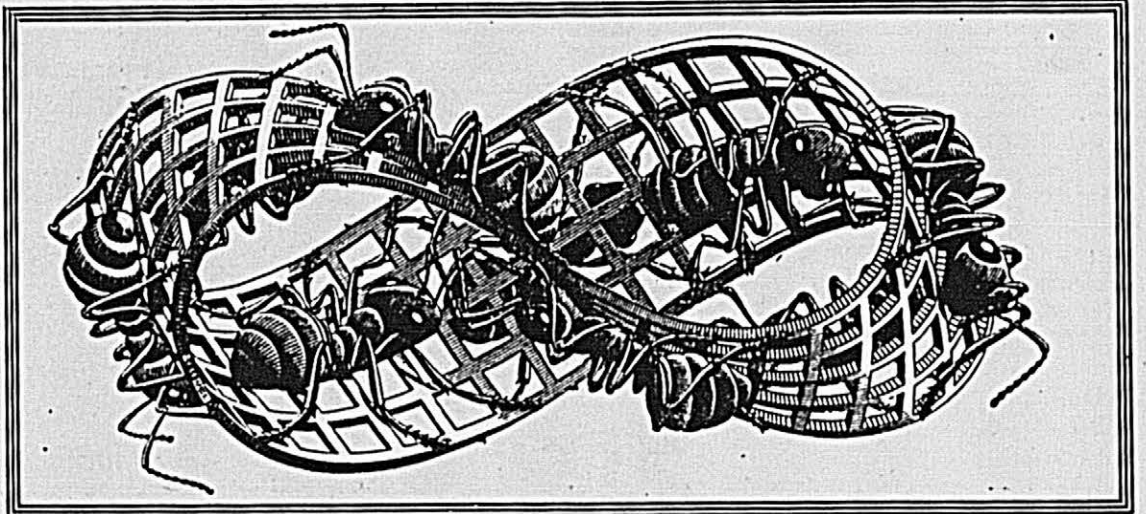
There is the possibility for students to patent novel designs.

The patent is then fully owned by McGill University and any revenues resulting from the patented project are channeled into McGill.

Students may also enter their designs into various design competitions with other students either on a provincial or a national level. In the past, McGill engineering students have been very successful at these events, having placed or won in many of

the different categories.

The design open house presents an opportunity to learn a few of the many ways in which the engineering science manifests itself. With the widespread confusion over the applications of engineering know-how, the open house may have allowed fellow McGill students to get an idea of what really happens in the bowels of the McConnell Engineering Building.



...the politics of gene banks

continued from page 25

helping Nicaraguan agriculture".

Ronald Reagan cut off all scientific exchange to China in 1984, yet at that time, the Chinese were working with Florida fruit growers to develop Chinese fruit trees that are resistant to the citrus chancker which devastated the Florida fruit industry last year. The Chinese, however, continued to exchange information.

One might imagine that something as basic as a world food source is commonly owned, and so cannot be patented. This has not been the case since World War II. Plant patenting began in Europe soon after the war ended. The hope was that patents would encourage innovative plant breeding by protecting the investor and offering royalties for new breeds.

According to agriculturalist

John Kolman, "the effect of a patent in a free market economic system is to create an artificial monopoly for a fixed period of time." Plant patents have proven quite tempting to multinational firms. Seed buyers must pay royalties to the patent owner, and market control of certain crops is achieved by monopolizing patents.

The United Kingdom passed the Plant Varieties and Feed Act in 1964 and within one week a British food conglomerate owned 85 country seed companies. The U.S. passed a similar bill in 1970 such that today, three companies hold 80 per cent of the seed patents on beans, two hold 100 per cent of the cauliflower patents, and one holds all of the eggplant patents. This represents a small portion of a long list.

Studies by the National

Sharecroppers Fund in the U.S. show a rapid increase in seed prices following passage of patenting laws. The major seed owning companies today are drug, oil, and chemical companies. Shell Oil tops the list, which includes Union Carbide, Occidental Petroleum, British Petroleum, Atlantic Richfield and Upjohn.

A conflict of interest is evident here. Pat Mooney asserts that chemically based multinationals bias plant breeding towards species requiring heavy doses of pesticides and fertilizers. By buying up patents, multinationals effectively keep breeding programmes out of the hands of plant breeders. Thus the patents actually inhibit resistance breeding.

Although there are no positive benefits of seed patents, governments continue to pass patent

laws. In Canada, Bill C-32, the 'Plant Breeders Rights Act' gives the patent owner exclusive right to buy and sell seed varieties.

Up until the mid-1970's, it was presumed that stored germplasm remained viable. However, plant geneticists now warn that "the situation is a mess." One third to one half of all germplasm stored in the U.S. and Australia has been lost through mismanagement.

Most seeds can last only 20 to 30 years in isolation, yet no attempt has been made to grow them out. Plant geneticist R.B. Singh estimates that 95 per cent of gene alleles are lost during storage. Rice grains were hardest hit in the Green Revolution wipeout. In India alone, the number of strains of rice dropped from 50,000 to 12 in 30 years.

The Middle East is the centre of cereal crop diversity, yet from 1965 to 1975, 70 per cent of the region's wheat and barley species were lost. Vegetables were even harder hit. In the U.S., 95 per cent of what once existed is not represented in gene banks. Well known tomato specialist, Grandma always claimed that tomatoes tasted better in her youth.

Mooney asserts that amateur gardeners have more varieties than the whole USDA germplasm system. "It is nonsense to believe that genetic diversity has been protected at all" by germ banks. The FAO also encourages in-situ storage of the genes, in all international living plant collections.

There is a situation here that commands attention, yet all one sees are politicians and multinationals playing their games of profit and control.

Cepaea snack attack

by S. Kargo

To the dismay of British academia, French scientists have recently uncovered the ultimate practical application for research involving the land snail, *Cepaea nemoralis*. In a surprise move the French have released the results of this intensified research effort. Thus the results — for one and all;

-Finely dice one large spanish onion along with three cloves of fresh garlic

-Sauté with six dollops of farm-fresh butter

-After two minutes add two dozen, non-striped yellow shell-



ed *Cepaea nemoralis* (de-shelled).

-Sauté for a further twenty five minutes while supplementing the situation with room

temperature Oxford brew, (any substitution here may result in a lowering of the intellect of the whole affair).

-Finally, push the hot morsels back into the shell and garnish with paté de song thrush.

-To be served in a forested environment.

With the release of this priority news the reactions on the far side of the English Channel have been mixed;

Margret Thatcher— "I'm shocked"

The Queen— "I'm hungry"

Joe Schmoe— "Does it mean more jobs?"

DAILY GRAPHIC CAMERON ECKERT

Join the Daily, it may change your hair.

Choose your New Year courses

PROMOTION Offering excellent training in self-contentment and/or career development.
Each course: 15 hours for 10 weeks starting Jan. 19.

	EVENING	MON	TUES	WED
6:00-7:30		WALK AND POSTURE		MAKE-UP
		polse and confidence		personalized elegance
7:30-9:00		DANCING	ACTING	FASHION PHOTO
		shaping up on stage	public confidence	developing your potential

PROFESSIONAL MODEL
Covering all aspects of modelling, we offer 45 hours of training to provide the student with the necessary elements involved in a modelling career.
PHOTO FASHION
portfolio & video

MAKE-UP
all make-up techniques, hairstyling, and manicure.
DRAMA, ACTING, & STAGE DANCE MODELLING
Offering 30 hours of training in the artistic expression of emotions and movement, we cover voice work, relaxation, public performance, shows, movies and T.V. advertising.
DRAMA & ACTING

1315A ave. St. Lawrence
Montreal H3G 1H9
Tel.: 285-6331

IN THE HEART OF DOWNTOWN

THE BEST CAPUCCINO & ESPRESSO

Quiche — Fresh salads & Crepe Maison & Sandwiches
Croissants — Danishes — French Pastries — Bagels

1112 Sherbrooke W. corner Peel 7 am-7 pm Daily Special
Opposite McGill Tel.: 849-5492
Quiet, relaxing atmosphere!

CAFE AU LAIT

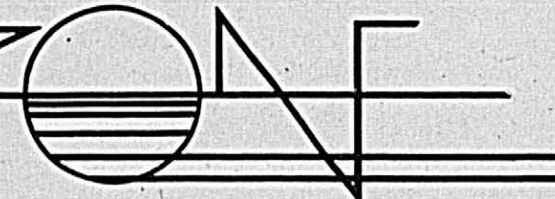
Daily Baked Croissant

FREE SOFT DRINK or COFFEE

AT CAFE AU LAIT

With coupon on any purchase over \$2.00

LE CLUB



The hottest dance club downtown

ALTERNATIVE MUSIC

LATEST VIDEOS ON GIANT SCREEN

ART DECO DECOR

Thurs.-special for ladies
Fri.-beer/wine/regular drinks \$2.50

- Dates available for private Christmas parties
- Capacity 400
- Tickets available for New Year's Eve celebration

ZONE: 1236 Drummond
(between Ste-Catherine & Dorchester)
876-1388 dress code applies

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

WINTER TERM COURSE CORRECTIONS

The following course was printed without a course description:
151-2108 Anthropology of the Arts (3 credits)
The arts in cultural context, with special emphasis on non-Western aesthetic systems, the creative process, the purposes and "meanings" of artistic production, and the effects of foreign influences in indigenous art.
Professor Aronson MWF 11:00-12:00 Lea 12

The following course will have a topical concentration this year as follows:
151-4398 Seminar on Theories of Development Comparison of alternative theories of development as applied to two or more major regions of the Third World. For Winter 1986, the seminar will concentrate on the implications of development for the sex-gender systems of Third-World countries and examine the different ways that development theory and practices incorporate women and men. A variety of economic, cultural and political factors that affect development and gender will be explored, as well as the effects of gender systems themselves upon long-term development prospects.
Professor Bossen T Th 12:00-13:30 Lea 721

Please consider these courses as you plan for the coming Winter Term 1986.

The McGill Hellenic Association

Diomidis Komninos'

Annual General Assembly and General Elections

All McGill students of Greek origin are invited to attend

Room 26, Leacock Bldg.
Thurs. Dec. 5, 6 pm

SPRING BREAK—SUMMER VACATION

Plan Now-Save Money

Let our travel experts help you plan a most enjoyable trip anywhere worldwide
call: 845-3121

Bon Voyage TRAVEL LTD. licensed in Quebec
or drop in—1155 Sherbrooke W.
(corner Stanley)

BINARY STAR COMPUTERS, INC.

ÉTOILE BINAIRE INFORMATIQUE, INC.

Improve your performance next semester with an IBM-XT Compatible computer and wordprocessing software.

Our Binary Star XT Includes:
16 bit microprocessor colour graphic card
256K RAM 8 expansion slots
2-360K disk drives flip top case
and
AMDEK V300 Monitor.



Our Binary Star XT's are thoroughly tested. Take advantage of our Christmas spirit and receive free software including: a wordprocessor, database, spreadsheet, and expert system. We also include a free box of diskettes and paper.
Call us at 326-9112 or (648-1066)

Binary Star Computers, Inc.
5872 Boul. Léger, Suite 215, Montréal-Nord.

Why not write us a letter about this?

EDI-ORIO

Colffure 843-7180
Esthetique 842-0892



Student and Staff Special All Year
Wash, Cut & Blow Dry \$12
Permanent All Included \$30
2075 University

Restaurant Persepolis

Fully Licensed Iranian Cuisine
Daily Specials \$4.95

- Soup • Hot Meal
- Salad • Bread
- Dessert (Jello)
- Coffee-Tea

(Second cup free)

Monday to Friday (11:30 to 14:00)
CHELO KHORESHT GHORMEH
SABZI
GHEIMEH BADEMJAH
CHELO KABAD KOBIDEH
CHELO MORGH
Friday only—
Sabzi Polo—
Happy Hour—
Monday to Friday 17h to 19h
3440 Durocher
844-0671

ESTETICA



STUDENT SPECIAL

wash, cut and blow dry
\$21 for women, \$16 for men
Full time students only

For appointment, call:
849-9231
2175 Crescent, Montreal

Technology: where it's AT

by Heidi Nast

In the last article, we traced the historical roots of *Appropriate Technology (AT)* and examined the causes for increased global acceptance and use of 'appropriate' concepts in technology. In this article, we will briefly describe some interesting and important centers across the world set up specifically to research, develop, and/or use AT.

Brace Research Institute
Faculty of Engineering
MacDonald College of McGill University
1 Stewart Park
Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Québec
H9X 1C0

In 1956, McGill University inherited the estate of Major James H. Brace with the stipulation that the monies be used to study how desalination as related to irrigation, could be made economic for arid countries. It was Major Brace's desire that the research be made available freely to all peoples.

A two year study, conducted by the Dean of the Faculty of Engineering to determine how these mandates might be achieved, resulted in the establishment of the Brace Institute in 1961. The Institute, which is housed in a large two-story house on the MacDonald campus of McGill, researches and develops small-scale appropriate technologies related to energy and 'primary' human needs of food and water, which include desalination and irrigation.

Research activities include solar heat pipe technology, greenhouse agriculture, solar distillation, solar cooking, solar refrigeration and desalination, small-scale windmill water pumps, biomass technologies such as small-scale alcohol production, and densification of organic and agricultural wastes into briquettes. The Institute also houses an extensive library on these subjects and on the general subject of Appropriate Technology.

Brace is best known for its work in solar distillation and the development of wind turbines. In addition, it serves as an information centre on Appropriate Technology.

Intermediate Technology Industrial Services
Myson House
Railway Terrace
RUGBY CV21 8HT
Warwickshire, ENGLAND

The ITIS is a unit of the Intermediate Technology Development Group (ITDG), which is perhaps the most renowned research and development group dealing with AT. ITIS was set up with British aid funds to provide technical and financial assistance to developing coun-

tries, where new or unfamiliar technologies are needed — primarily in the small industry sector.

ITIS provides information about existing technologies and carries out studies to determine which technologies may be most appropriate. In addition, it provides funds to field test new technologies in developing countries and assists in the installation of new equipment.

A new and vital area of interest is in the development of technologies to help serve small-

by non-profit foundations, such as the Rubin Foundation in New York, and private individuals.

The Centre was born in 1975 out of a crisis in Crystal City, Texas. The poor, largely Tex-Mex community, unable to pay its gas bill had had their entire gas supply cut off by the state of Texas. Several concerned individuals organized themselves and went to Crystal City to help the people build and install wood-burning stoves.

The interests and expertise of the group have grown con-

another non-profit organization.

In addition, they are currently developing a computerized data base of the geographic location, world-wide, of industrial minerals related to building needs.

One of their main concerns is that the technologies they develop be sustainable — sustainability being a function of how well the 'appropriate' ideas and skills are developed and adopted by those who need and use the technology.



scale mining interests (see inset). ITIS has also been involved in the development of agricultural equipment, the manufacturing industry, process and chemical industries, and transport and energy production.

Centre for Maximum Potential Building Systems
8604 Webberville Road
Austin, Texas, 78724

The Center for Maximum Potential in Building Systems is a non-profit AT center in central Texas. It is housed in a large two-story home outside Austin's city limits. The centre is funded

siderably since then. They have worked extensively on solar and wind technologies, as well as developing AT waste and water-related systems.

At present, the Centre is involved in researching the location, uses and means of developing construction materials for housing needs. They have worked with the Nicaraguan government through a non-profit organization, to develop clays off the Atlantic coastal regions. It is also involved in helping American Indians in Arizona to develop local materials for housing through Save the Children,

MATCH
International Centre
171 Nepean, Suite 401
Ottawa, Ontario
K2P 0B4

MATCH is an 'appropriate' funding agency run by women to help serve the special needs of women in developing countries. Entrepreneurial women in developing countries submit small business or project proposals to MATCH. Their interests and skills are ideally 'matched' by MATCH with Canadian women with similar skills or interests. The Canadian women

fund the women in the developing country (with matching funds supplied by the Canadian International Development Agency) and hopefully both learn and generate ideas together.

This has been done successfully in Kenya, for example, where funds were provided for 'appropriate' maize grinding mills designed to replace arduous and time-consuming pounding of the grain by hand. Another example is the establishment of a small-scale industries co-operative in Sudan.

But the promotion of the use of appropriate technologies by women is only a minor part of MATCH activities. MATCH attempts to provide funding for any feasible project which is put forth by women. This includes the centre for battered women in Madras, India and a women's food co-operative established in Chimbote, Peru.

In order for a project to be considered, it must originate and be put forth by women in a developing country. These projects are reviewed, and funded if deemed 'appropriate'.

MATCH promotes its work in Canada only. Somehow, through women's networks here, the information about MATCH manages to filter through women's groups in the developing countries. This year 300 requests were received. Unfortunately, funds were available for only 30 of those requests.

MATCH was founded by Norma Walmsley and Suzanne Johnson after attending the 1975 United Nations conference in Mexico, which began the UN Decade of Women. There they became aware of the lack of support or recognition of women by aid agencies.

This gender bias has resulted, in some cases, in enormous damage to women's political and socio-economic status. For example, many women have been displaced from their traditional roles as farmers or builders by aid groups which sent in development teams to educate and train men.

This same gender bias has also resulted in the failure of numerous water pump systems put in by 'experts' from developed countries. Women, the traditional water bearers, were not trained in their use. The men were. When the pumps broke, the women could not fix them (and the men did not) and merely went back to searching for water, or drawing and carrying water from local sources, by hand.

Women in developing countries who have traditionally been the farmers, water-bearers, and builders have a vital and growing role in 'appropriate' development. It is therefore especially important that people involved in these appropriate technologies give women due consideration.

Small-scale mining

Most aid agencies have traditionally focussed on helping people achieve self-sufficiency in their primary needs of food and water. Secondary human needs, such as roads and shelters, are now being considered as well, setting the stage for the introduction of small-scale mining (SSM) as a development concept.

Mining of construction materials is increasingly being accepted as a viable medium for co-development of a country's human and natural resources. Industrial minerals used for construction include granite, marble, slate, sandstone, and clays. These materials, for the most part, require less sophisticated, less expensive mining techniques for extraction. They are therefore amenable to 'small-scale' methods or approaches.

The contributions of SSM

will perhaps be best seen in countries which are largely import-dependent on a former Mother country. Many central African countries, for example, gained independence only recently, and were left without their own internal means, such as mines and smelters, to develop their own natural resources. In addition, the people typically had almost no role in the government of their own countries and hence lacked the training and experience needed to devise comprehensive developmental strategies.

In addition, these countries had little of the foreign currency needed to develop highly capital intensive mineral processing infrastructures or research and development institutions. As a result, in spite of their newly gained independence, many countries were left dependent on their

ex-Mother for much of their building materials.

SSM of industrial materials however, is relatively inexpensive and technologically simple to achieve. This is because industrial minerals are: typically surface deposits and therefore are relatively cheap to recover; they require relatively little processing (e.g., gravel), which contrasts with the intense, and hence expensive processing needed to extract the typically minute quantities of metal (e.g., gold or copper) from within the rocks; industrial minerals are mined to fill vital human needs such as shelter and roads; their development would lead to the emergence of local and perhaps regional markets, as well as the establishment of small-scale industries and artisanry; and self-sufficiency in building materials would be fostered.

Join the Daily — we promise not to tell your friends.

Christmas at Christ Church Cathedral

St. Catherine at University
Information: 879-1996

Organ recital by Gerald Wheeler
Thursday, December 12 at 12:30 p.m.
Service of Lessons and Carols
(choir of men and boys)
Wednesday, December 18 at 5:15 p.m. also
Thursday, December 19 at 12:30 p.m.
The Music and Words of Christmas
Saturday, December 21 at 5:00 p.m.
Christmas Eve Choral Eucharist
Tuesday, December 24 at 11:00 p.m.
Christmas Day Choral Eucharist
Wednesday, December 25 at 10:00 a.m.



-freewill offerings-

Who ever said we were consistent?

B•B ELECTROLYSIS + PLUS

Unwanted Hair & Skin Problem?



Realistic prices with results. Graduate electrologists with years of experience and the latest, safest, method of electrolysis. Plus: professional esthetician. Personal private treatment. Personal colour analysis, skin care, facials, manicures, pedicures, body and leg waxing.

Call 849-0181

1414 Drummond St., Suite 316

Anarchists, disperse!



COIFFURE
ET ESTHETIQUE
POUR
ELLE ET LUI

STUDENT SPECIAL
Bring a friend to
"Chez Stephane"
and receive two haircuts
for the price of one

CHEZ STEPHANE

Le Centre Sheraton
1201, Dorchester ouest
Montréal H3B 2L7
(514) 861-9231/9232

CANADA'S FINEST ALL MALE HOTEL

AIR CLIMATISÉ PRIVATE BATHS SUNDECK

TERRASSE DOUCHES COMMUNAUTAIRES



S U N A
1070, RUE MACKAY, MONTREAL H3G 2H1 (514) 878-9393



3895 Hotel de Ville
(coin Napoleon)
open 7 days a week

SPECIALS

order 5 small pizzas
pay only for 4
order 12 souvlakis
pay for 10

Vegetarian Pizza & Hawaiian Pizza

Pizza • Spaghetti • Lasagne • Ravioli • Greek souvlaki
with Pita • Bar-B-Q • Hot Chicken • Chicken Sandwich
• Greek Pastries (Baklava)

BRING YOUR OWN WINE
288-4832 285-0038

FREE DELIVERY



ENTRE NOUS

COIFFURE INC.

STUDENT SPECIAL

Bring a friend and receive 2
haircuts for the price of one
(Mon-Fri)

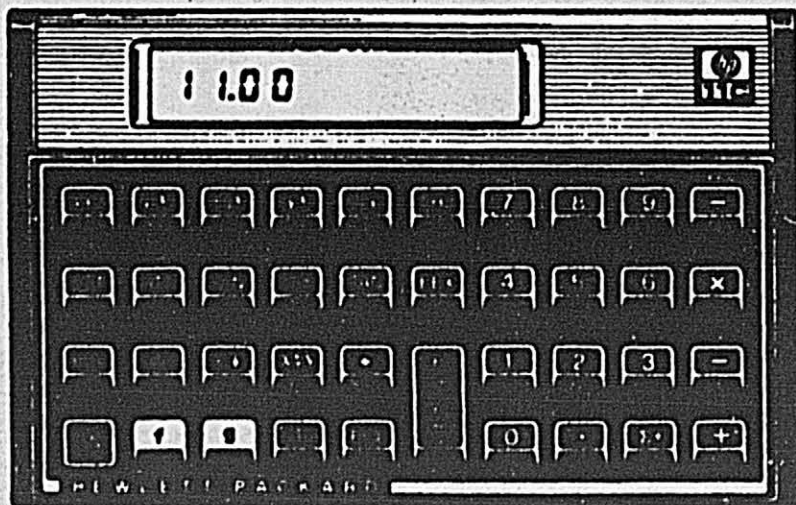
Women \$22 \$15 Men

Appointments 844-3309
1433 Stanley Street

Sadie's II

X-mas Special-Save 20%

HEWLETT-PACKARD



- HP-10C Slim-line Scientific Programmable \$75.00
- HP-11C Slim-line Advanced Scientific Programmable..... \$105.40
- HP-15C Slim-line Advanced Scientific Programmable with Matrices..... \$170.20
- HP-16C Slim-line Programmable for Computer Science..... \$170.20
- HP-41CV Advanced Programmable Alphanumeric..... \$298.08
- HP-41CX Advanced Programmable Alphanumeric with Extended Functions..... \$440.64

We also carry a large selection of HP accessories. Detailed literature available at both locations. All Hewlett Packard calculators carry our full double guarantee. Prices quoted reflect 20% student discount. P.S.T. extra. Prices in effect until closing time Dec. 20, 1985

Sadie's

I Student Union
II McConnell Engineering

392-8926
392-8960

a service of the
McGill
Students' Society

The myth and the danger of northern oil

by Michael Sharpe

Despite the current slump in oil and gas prices and indications that mega projects in the far North are likely high risk ventures at best, there is a curious determination on the part of the government and the oil and gas industry to go ahead regardless develop the known reserves of the Beaufort Sea and adjacent areas.

The current fascination with arctic oil and gas can be traced back to those uncertain years of the seventies in which oil prices shot up in response to instability in many of the OPEC supply countries. Canada's reaction was the initiation of a new energy policy, the principle aim of which was energy self-sufficiency by the year 2000. For the oil and gas companies, this meant tremendous incentives in the form of tax write-offs to search for oil and gas in frontier areas.

A great deal of this money was spent in the arctic and resulted in the discovery of large but scattered reserves in the Beaufort Sea and in the Sverdrup basin underlying the Queen Elizabeth Islands. Extraction of these reserves would require a very expensive and sophisticated technology designed to operate in the incredibly harsh environment of the arctic — a technology which did not yet exist.

Further OPEC price increases in 1981 helped to strengthen the belief that arctic oil and gas reserves were destined to play a vital role in Canada's future energy self-sufficiency. However, recent increases in the estimated costs of production, uncertainties regarding the ease of extraction of the discontinuous oil pockets and forecasts of domestic consumption for the future suggest quite the opposite.

According to figures released by the Beaufort Sea Alliance, an organization of groups concerned with the impact of Beaufort Sea oil and gas developments, forecasts for oil use at the turn of the next century have halved in the last ten years. Furthermore, the figures suggest that domestic needs will be adequately met by other sources such as Hibernia and the oil sands of the west.

The conclusion seems to be, that as well as being very expensive to produce, the oil and gas of the Beaufort Sea area is simply not going to be needed. This is doubly true if Canada is at all committed to developing alternative, renewable energy sources, such as solar power, and increasing the efficiency with which we use present energy sources.

These, of course, are only economic arguments. There is a growing group of people and organizations who are convinced that oil and gas development in the arctic should be halted for environmental reasons. Their principle argument centres on

the idea that the arctic ecosystems, both marine and terrestrial, are simply too fragile and valuable and that we just do not have the know-how to operate in them without doing irreparable damage to the land and the animals which inhabit it.

Experience in Alaska has revealed a whole host of problems associated with the construction of pipelines on or within permafrost. The heat emanating from the pipelines causes gradual melting of the frozen ground. The ground may then slump or fail in other ways

multi-year ice, remain virtually unchanged for at least ten years.

After this period of time the oil would be slowly released as the ice melted creating an insidious and long lasting source of pollution which would be next to impossible to clean up. In most cases, the oil would slowly penetrate to the surface of the more common annual ice through brine channels and mix with the snow on the surface.

The principal problem with the model is that, like many ecological models, the number of variables is just too great. The action of synergistic effects, both

chemical dispersants, mechanical devices to pick up the oil and, apparently one of the more popular ones, burning the oil off at the surface. Each of these methods is only practical in certain ice conditions and most are rendered useless in rotten ice or rough pack ice.

Disposing of the recovered oil, much of which would be in the form of a viscous, tarry sludge, then becomes a problem. Proposals to deal with this include, once again burning it off or burying it at specially selected landfill sites. Once more, the in-

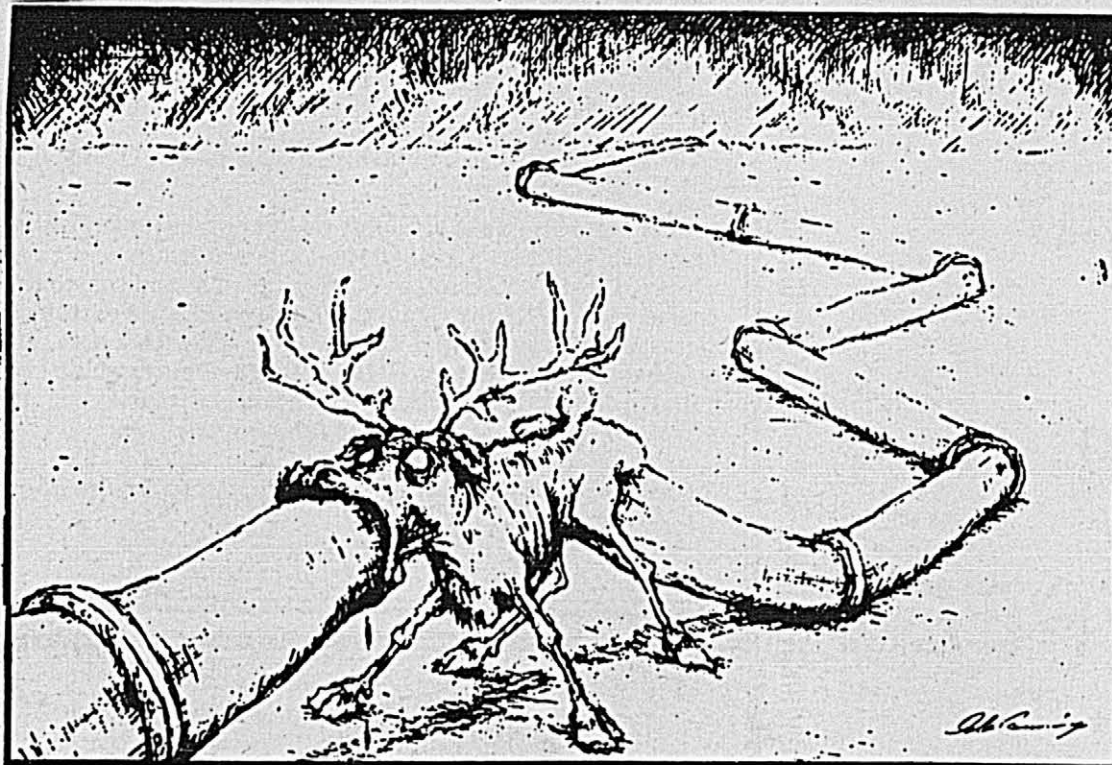
reys Canyon and the Arrow off England and Nova Scotia respectively, indicates that it is the sea birds which are hardest hit.

Oil fouling of bird feathers severely reduces their insulating value and buoyancy leaving the bird susceptible to death by exposure and drowning. Some researchers with the Canadian Wildlife Service estimate that in the arctic, bird mortality following an oil spill could reach 100 percent, especially during migration or in heavy ice years when the birds are limited to small, ice-free areas for feeding. These polynyas could be the first areas to fill up with oil following a spill as the oil tends to migrate to the highest point it can reach in the water column.

The likelihood of the birds suffering high mortality is increased by the fact that there are dozens of major bird colonies all along the Davis Strait, Baffin Bay and Lancaster Sound coastlines. These represent, for many of the species, a significant proportion of the North American populations.

This would be the main shipping corridor for oil tankers bringing oil out to southern markets. If, as the government and industry suggest, we can expect year round traffic by tankers in the arctic at some point in the future, the chances of a spill are very high, given the difficult ice and weather conditions and lack of navigation aids.

If the government and industry are determined to go ahead with arctic oil and gas development, we can only hope that it is delayed to a point where we have the technology to do it properly. In the meantime, we must wait and see if the economics governing the industry will deteriorate to the point where even our dullest politicians will see the light.



causing ruptures in the line and a subsequent leak of oil. By the time the leak is detected and stopped considerable quantities of oil may have poured out over the surrounding land.

The use of heavy equipment during the construction of the pipelines themselves can also have direct impacts on the vegetation and permafrost, which may never revert to their former condition.

As with the economic aspects of arctic oil and gas development, speculation regarding the possible impacts of an oil spill at sea is just that — speculation. A great deal of money has been spent on experiments, both in the lab and in the field, in attempts to answer some of the most basic questions. The fact remains that there is little agreement on how the oil can be expected to behave and on exactly how to go about cleaning it up.

Some of the more impressive attempts to confront these questions have involved the construction of models which attempt to predict where the oil from a blowout will end up. It could flow to the surface and accumulate in leads, which are open areas between ice pans, if the surface ice is not solid. Alternatively, if the spill occurs in the fall during freeze-up the oil could become incorporated within the ice and, in the case of

known and unknown, complicate the matter tremendously. Generally, the concern is that the severe climate and variable ice conditions would prevent attempts by both men and machines to clean up spilled oil.

Some of the proposed methods of clean-up include the use of

herent instability of permafrost is likely to be a problem.

No one is very sure how the marine mammals and fish would survive a large oil spill, but experience following oil spills in the past such as occurred following the sinking of the Tor-

...food problems

continued from page 25

aid, the team will advise the community on ways of becoming self sufficient. This is particularly relevant to the case of the Philippines which, according to Armstrong, "has been turned into an agro export economy at the expense of a large sector of the population."

Another training and exchange project, this time with the university of Zambia will be aimed at a variety of subjects ranging from a study of urban consumption patterns of low income groups in Lusaka (the capital city) to the possibility of fish farming.

The variety of projects and field workers is surprising when you consider that the FSG is just one of three research teams of CDAS, an institution itself running on a limited budget. The 23 members of the group are volunteers and ongoing research

is largely supported by grants held by individual members. Canadian agencies like CIDA (Canadian International Development Agency) and IDRC (International Development Research Council) and SSHRC (Social Science and Humanities Council) are the main funding sources but the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research also supported the group at its inception.

Science for people

The question of what type of technology is appropriate for a given situation is one of the major concerns of the Food Systems Group. Mechanization or introduction of high yield crops are not an aid to development if they result in unemployed farmworkers or new dependencies on expensive fertilizers or pesticides. These kind of decisions demand a less specialized outlook than most scientists feel comfortable with. In many cases they also demand a political choice between

the interests of efficiency and profit at any cost and the immediate interests of the population.

This seems contradictory to the objective role of science promoted in the universities. Armstrong is skeptical of the claims of science to objectivity. "The very fact that we're entering a revolutionary era in biotechnology and scientific research is in itself an expression of the underlying values of our society; a belief in progress, modernization and our capability to separate ourselves from and dominate nature."

If scientists want to contribute something positive they will have to look more critically at their values and respond more accurately to the actual needs of developing countries. The researchers at FSG, among others, are beginning to recognize and respond to this fact.



COUNTRY CAMP SUMMER '86

NOW ACCEPTING APPLICATIONS
FOR ALL STAFF POSITIONS:
BUNK COUNSELLORS
SECTION HEADS

Specialists on:

WATERFRONT
CANOEING
SAILING
LANDSPORTS

ARTS & CRAFTS
PHOTOGRAPHY
HIKING & TRIPPING
MUSIC & DRAMA

NATURE
CAMP NURSE
CAMP DRIVER

Practical experience in child management and skill
development in a professionally operated setting.

CALL
737-6551

McGILL
NIGHTLINE
392-8234



Erratum:

In the November 28 article on Palestinian history it was
incorrectly stated that Palestine was controlled by the
Ottoman empire until 1922. The correct year is 1919.
The Daily regrets the error.



McGill
University

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH New Courses

110-500B Middle English: Mystical Writers

Prof. J. Pierre
M 2-4 Arts 235

The course aims to draw a comprehensive picture of Western mystical writings from the
Middle Ages to the present and to point the way toward structural definition of the
phenomena.

TEXTS: Hadewijch, *The Complete Works*, *The Cloud of Unknowing*; St. Theresa of
Avila, *Interior Castle*; Saint John of the Cross: *the Collected Works*.

110-535B Literary Themes: Mircea Eliade

Prof. J. Pierre
T 3-5 Arts 235

Mircea Eliade is one of the most well known historians of religions of our time. His
hermeneutic of the religious phenomena which strives to be also a general theory of
culture, finally concerns all spiritual creations and consequently all literary works. The
course will analyze the connection between Eliade's scientific writing and his literary
works; it will also bring out the structure underlying both, and consider the
epistemological consequences for a theory of interpretation of literature.

TEXTS: Mircea Eliade, *Patterns in Comparative Religion*, *Myth of the Eternal Return*,
Myth and Reality, *The Sacred and the Profane*.

Students may do their work for these courses in English or in French.



TRAVEL

FOR

FREE!!

For further info
Call 287-9611

North American Jewish
Students' Network

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION Jewish Students & Young Adults

DECEMBER 26-30, 1985
Skyline Hotel, Toronto, Canada

Combating Anti-Semitism on Campus • The Role of Women in Judaism
Religious/Secular Conflict in Israel • Diaspora Criticism of Israel
Soviet Jewry • What it is to be a Jew in the 20th Century
Jewish Identity Programming on Campus • Lobbying on Behalf of
Oppressed Jews • The U.S.'s Role in Mid-East Peace

For further information, contact:

North American Jewish Students' Network
750 Spadina Avenue, Suite 201
Toronto, Ontario M5S 2J2
(416) 928-9160

OR Mark 738-1922
DIdl 737-3457

Shop
Now For
Christmas
Discounts

10%
OFF

McGill
BOOKSTORE

While Quantities Last
McGill Memorabilia
Sportswear
Christmas Cards

November 23
to
December 22

Stationery
Stocking Stuffers

1001 SHERBROOKE ST. WEST

Store Closed Dec. 24

SORRY, NO DISCOUNT ON BOOKS,
TEXTS & REFERENCE.



Team hopes for strong second half

by Earl Zukerman
and Edward Leachman

The Redmen hockey team, who opened their 106th season with an 11-game training camp in Czechoslovakia, have been quite respectable since returning to the free confines of North America.

Seventh-year coach Ken Tyler has an experienced squad of 17 returnees, including fifth-year veterans Paul Barber and David Ducharme.

McGill is strong in scoring ability and goal-tending. The only question mark is how well the young defence will develop after losing three starters from last year.

Some of the returning big guns include Ducharme (12-16-28), Alain Robichaud (14-14-28), Daniel Lamirande (11-14-25), Doug Harrison (6-15-21) and Mark Reade (12-8-20).

Sophomores Benoit Lafleur, Dave Pretty and Mike Bean are

among those expected to help give the Red and White its highest scoring output since the 1977-78 season. They will be aided by rookies Denis Barette from Merrimack College (23-44-67) and Francois Olivier from the Verdun Junior Canadiens

(33-24-57). Olivier was drafted by the NHL's Boston Bruins in 1983.

On the blueline, QUAA All-Star Mike Babcock (2-16-18) is back with new team captain Paul Barber, Mike Wells and Rick Sauvé.

The loss of rugged Kelly Hubbard to the Flint Spirits (IHL) and sophomore André Martin, will hurt. Martin will concentrate on his studies during the first semester and re-join the team after the holidays. Both were drafted by NHL teams.

The goaltending duo of sophomore Stéphane Fortin and freshman Jamie Reeve provides the team with its finest tandem in a decade. Fortin played in 22 of 35 games last year; Reeve, from the Regina Pats, led all WHL goalies with 56 games played last season and was drafted by the NHL's Washington Capitals in 1982.

McGill opened their exhibition season in October with convincing victories over Queen's and Guelph before losing to Windsor.

Then the tribe captured the Big Four Tournament in Toronto giving them their first tourney title in nine years. They did it in classic style, edging arch-rival Toronto 6-5, a perennial Canadian powerhouse, and Western 6-4. Senior Alain Robichaud scored seven times in the two games to earn Tournament MVP and All Star honors.

The win over Toronto was McGill's first in 23 seasons.

McGill played Western again the following weekend and battled to a 1-1 tie, but lost at Wilfred Laurier the next day.

They opened the regular season with a thrilling 6-5 over-

time win at UQTR, Nov. 1, but dropped their home-opener 5-3 against Ottawa, the 1984-85 national finalists.

The next game, against Chicoutimi (Nov. 8) produced one of the greatest comebacks in Redmen hockey history as the tribe overcame a 6-3 deficit in the final four minutes to knot the score at 6-6 after goalie Jamie Reeve was pulled in favor of a sixth attacker. McGill won the game at 0:24 of overtime on a goal by veteran Mark Reade.

The post-game partying had its effects as the team left at 7:00 AM on a seven-hour bus trip to New Haven, Connecticut where they were walloped 8-2 by Yale in a non-conference game.

The Redmen then suffered a 6-3 setback at UQTR before Ottawa came, saw and conquered McGill 7-2, taking advantage of numerous defensive lapses to score four breakaway goals.

However, the Red and White avenged that loss with a resounding 9-5 victory at Ottawa two nights later. Mark Reade and Daniel Lamirande led the way scoring three times apiece and Benoit Lafleur netted two other markers, pacing netminder Stéphane Fortin to his first league win in a year. Fortin, starting in his first game of the regular season, kicked aside 39 of 44 shots.

But the sophomore goalie lost whatever magic he had two days later in Chicoutimi and was yanked after allowing two goals in his first three shots; McGill lost that penalty-marred game 7-3 to UQAC.

The Redmen then hosted the 'goon squad' sometimes known as UQTR- and blew a third period 6-3 lead allowing "les Patriotes" to come back and win 7-6 on a rare power play goal (PP) in overtime because Ducharme had been penalized for delay of game when he bent over to tie a loose skate lace prior to a faceoff.

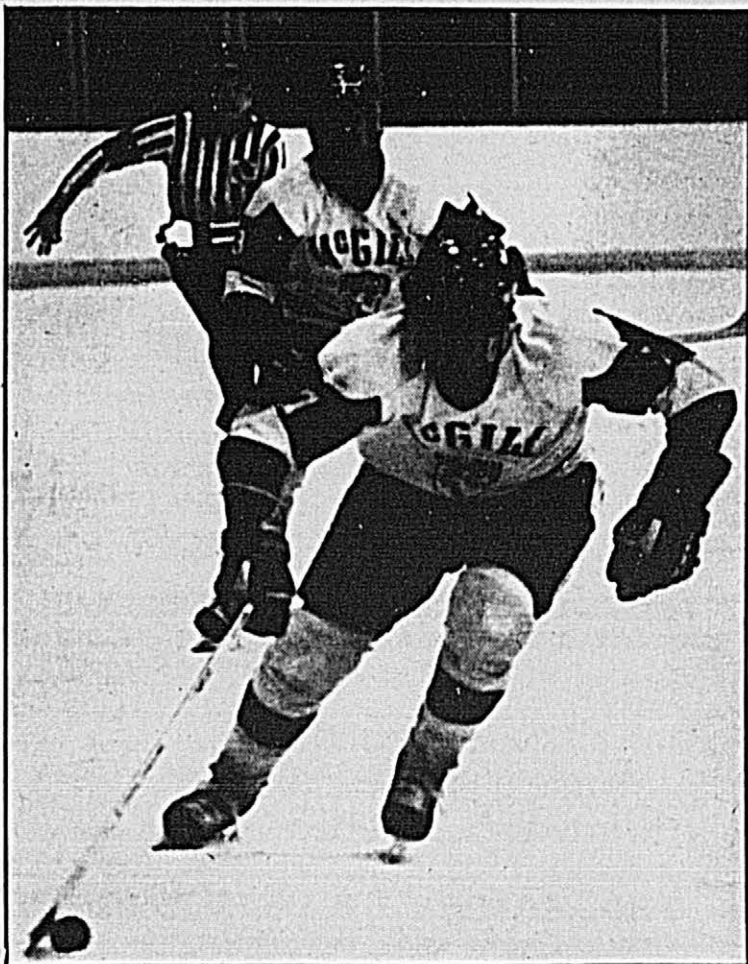
The winning PP goal so infuriated the 650 McGill supporters that they showered the referee with beer to voice their disapproval in what was perhaps the worst officiated game in decades.

McGill ended the first semester with a game at Concordia, Dec. 2, and will next play at Concordia's Micron Tournament, Jan 3-5.

Since the inception of the QUAA in 1971-72, the league has had only one or two strong teams. But last season marked the beginning of a new era.

This year, the QUAA is without a doubt the most competitive hockey league in the CIAU. They won virtually every pre-season game (19-4-1) played with Ontario or Atlantic based teams.

The teams are quite similar in terms of overall ability. Don't be surprised if the four playoff spots are decided upon during the season's final weekend.



Centre Mark Reade is the team's leading scorer with 21 goals and 15 assists after 27 games.

DAILY PHOTO-DONNA GULBRANSEN

Soccer streak still alive

by Harry Vederche

The McGill soccer team, as usual, had the most wins of any McGill team this semester. The Redmen finished the regular season in first place of the QUAA with an unblemished 8-0-2 record, outscoring their opposition by an amazing 32-2 ratio.

With eight shutouts in 10 games, only Concordia and Bishop's were able to penetrate and score against McGill in the six-team league!

The Redsocs, as they are sometimes known, will now take an incredible 49-game regular season undefeated streak into next year.

Despite the good season, Coach Gordie Gow's squad underwent a rebuilding year and it showed whenever they played Concordia. The Stingers, also 8-0-2, tied McGill in both regular season meetings (0-0 and 1-1) and finally defeated the tribe 2-1 in the QUAA sudden-death playoff final.

McGill's Gord Gow earned the title of Québec Coach of the Year and Braccio, his goalie, was also named to the All-Canadian soccer team along with Mike Grey.

Despite the bitter loss to Concordia, coach Gow can be proud of his team and should have an even stronger team to dominate Canadian university soccer next year.

Women ranked sixth best in Canada

by Sharon Hoopster

The Martlets basketball team is conceivably the strongest women's squad ever put together at McGill University.

Ranked sixth in the country in last week's Canadian Interuniversity Athletic Union rankings, the female basketballers will be a force to be reckoned with. They stand the best chance of any McGill varsity team to reach the CIAU National Playoffs this season.

The team has compiled an impressive 11-5 won-lost record before their league opener against the University of Ottawa Lady Gee Gees this past Tuesday.

They began the season by winning the Québec Basketball Federation's Fall Festival Tournament with victories over Ahuntsic and Dawson CEGEP's.

In the Big Four Tournament at London, Ontario, the Martlets destroyed Queen's 96-47 but fell to the third-ranked Toronto Lady Blues in the Championship game.

The script was similar at Carleton's Invitational, November 1-3, as the Martlets romped over Waterloo and Carleton but succumbed to Toronto once more in the tourney final.

McGill then went on a five-game swing against American teams, defeating St. Michael's College before coming up on the short end of a 76-65 score against New Hampshire College.

Then, on a tiring four-games-in-four-nights schedule, Coach Hubert Lacroix relied frequently on his bench-strength and the strategy paid off with three consecutive victories against New York State, Seton Hall (Division I) and Hofstra universities. The Martlet attack was well-balanced as three different players led the team scoring each game in addition to three different rebounders.

A humbling 24-point loss at St. Peter's College got the girls geared-up for Concordia's Invitational, November 20-23.

B-ball: committed

by Edward Leachman

McGill's Basketball Redmen, defending Québec champions, opened their regular season with a 72-70 victory over Bishop's, Nov. 12, and followed it up with a 64-58 loss at Concordia, Nov. 19. They played at Trois-Rivières, Nov. 29.

The team has fared pretty well

The Martlets edged number four ranked Manitoba 55-52 led by Paula Boggild's 12 points in the opening round but dropped a tough 49-47 nail-biter to Laval's Rouge et Or in the first game of the Championship round.

They overpowered Carleton's Robins 65-27 in their final game, finishing third in the tournament, as McGill's veteran Annette Kiss was the leading scorer with 18 points and Bonnie McNaughton netted 17 points.

The women cagers now have a few weeks to contemplate exams before playing at the University of Vermont, December 28, as a tune-up to the Martlet Invitational Tournament at the Sir Arthur Currie Gym, January 3-5.

in exhibition and tournament play, defeating Queen's, Ottawa, St. Mary's, Ryerson and a big win over Division I Maine while losing to Toronto, UQTR, York and Concordia.

"We've got a bigger and better squad than last year," says coach Ken Schildroth, an eternal optimist. "We've compared our

continued on page 37

joyeuses fêtes de Futonia

kimonos anciens du japon \$50-\$150 • éventails et ombrelles de la Thaïlande \$6-\$39
lampes et paravents shoji de taiwan \$60-\$225 • cadeaux en papier du
japon \$4-\$35 • douillettes en laine, style japonais \$185-\$225
et comme toujours, les meilleurs futons à Montréal...

220 Laurier Ouest,
Montréal 270 8175

5955 St. Denis,
Montréal 845 4739

MICRO-COMPUTERS:
EXCEPTIONAL OFFER FOR
STUDENTS

—\$1410—\$1410—\$1410—\$1410—

NOVALOGIC INC. HAS AN ECONOMIC SOLUTION FOR YOU
BECAUSE WE SINCERELY BELIEVE IN YOUR SUCCESS!

PRO-XT™ micro-computer from NOVALOGIC INC.
manufactured in Québec, fully IBM-XT™ compatible

- 16 bit microprocessor
- 256 K RAM expandable to 640 K
- Colour graphic card
- Parallel printer port
- Two 360 KB floppy disk drives
- Detachable keyboard
- One year warranty (parts & labour)
- FREE 12" Amdek amber monitor

(other configurations available: call us)
NOVALOGIC INC.

990 St-Urbain
Facing Palais des Congrès
Tel: (514) 871-8256
☐ Place d'armes
1648, Chemin de Chambly
Longueuil, Québec
Tel: (514) 670-0412 / 670-4417



Sales Rep Required

XMAS
SPECIAL

A computer for word processing, programming in turbo pascal and also a terminal to connect with the university: Sanyo 2 drives DS/DD, 256 K memory, MS-DOS & WORDSTAR \$995

MODEM & COMMUNICATION AT STUDENT PRICE:
Modem 300 Bd, RS-232 interface, cable & communication software \$195

NEW! BRIEFCASE XT PORTABLE: Weighs 15 pounds, measures 18"x13"x5", colour graphics interface, 640 K memory, one floppy DS/DD, interface for parallel, serial & joystick, continuous clock/calendar with auto-rechargeable battery back-up \$2100

Option: Second disk drive DS/DD \$220
Hard disk 10 Mb \$920

ALPHA XT, THE COMPATIBLE: 2 drives DS/DD, 130W power supply, colour graphics card, 640 K memory, interface for parallel, serial & joystick, real time clock/calendar with rechargeable battery back-up \$1550

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|------------------------|-------|
| • Smarteam Modem 1200Bd | \$395. | • Diskette DS/DD (10) | \$19 |
| • Printers | | • Disk drive single s. | \$70 |
| • Epson LX-80 Spectrum | \$395 | • Joystick | \$55 |
| • Tally Spirit-80 | \$325 | • Mouse | \$260 |
| • Tatum Colour RGB | \$call | • Filing box for 100 | \$35 |

DUNG LE MICRO COMPUTER
6902 Côtes Des Neiges 342-8128
(corner MacKenzie, facing Pascal)

Maxime inc.

les salons

YOUNG, CREATIVE, WELL-TRAINED STYLISTS

HALF THE REGULAR PRICE

• CUT \$9.00 • BLOW DRY \$8.00 • DYE \$12.00
• PERMANENT \$16.00

Our Master Stylists are available at regular prices.



Walking distance
from McGill—
Place du Parc
(Complex La Cité)
842-8672

CALL

Place Ville Marie
861-4791

Place Bonaventure
866-3896

Centre d'Achats
Wilderton
731-3353

Place Victoria
866-4669

EVENTS

THURSDAY

DEC. 5

Association for Baha'i Studies: discussion on *New Perspectives on World Peace*. 17h30, Union.

Kappa Kappa Gamma: *Beat the Clock Party*, 21h-23h, Alpha Delta Frat (Stanley & Dr. Penfield). Info: 288-1318.

Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics: seminar - *The Greying of China: Some Observations on a Recent Trip*. 13h, Rm 25 Purvis Hall (1020 Pine).

DESA: end of semester bash. 18h-22h, Arts 350. Info: 392-4483.

FRIDAY

DEC. 6

Lesbian and Gay Friends of Concordia: presents its annual Christmas Party, 19h30-24h, Concordia's "F-A Annex" (2060 Mackay St. - upstairs). Tuesday Night Café: Xmas party, 16h30-19h, Morrice Hall. ASUS / Radio McGill: "Bubble-bash", 21h-03h, Union Building. Admission \$3.

SATURDAY

DEC. 7

Café Commune/commun: presents *The Fourth Stream* - Montréal's free jazz sound attack. 20h, 201 Milton. Admission \$2.

WEDNESDAY

DEC. 18

Center city craft shop Inc. open house Christmas sale. 11h-17h. 3553 St-Urbain near the corner of Milton (Centre Multi-Ethnique) Info: 844-6458.

IRSSST

Institut de recherche
en santé et en sécurité
du travail du Québec



PROGRAMME DE FORMATION DE CHERCHEURS BOURSES 86-87

L'IRSSST met à la disposition du milieu universitaire un programme de bourses à cinq volets.

- 1 Bourses de stagiaires d'été
Date limite: **Déterminée par l'établissement universitaire de l'étudiant**
Montant: **Maximum de 4 000 \$**
- 2 Bourses de recherche (2^e et 3^e cycles)
Date limite: **17 janvier 1986**
Montants: **9 500 et 12 000 \$**
- 3 Bourses post-doctorales de recherche
Date limite: **17 janvier 1986**
Montant: **24 000 \$**
- 4 Bourses de recyclage, de perfectionnement et de congé sabbatique
Date limite: **17 janvier 1986**
Montant: **À déterminer**
- 5 Bourses thématiques de mérite exceptionnel, sécurité-ingénierie (3^e cycle)
Date limite: **17 janvier 1986**
Montant: **20 000 \$**

Tous les candidats(es) doivent soumettre leur demande à l'Institut de recherche en santé et en sécurité du travail à l'exception des stagiaires d'été qui doivent la transmettre au service de la recherche de leur établissement universitaire.

RENSEIGNEMENTS:

Les brochures et les formulaires sont disponibles au service de la recherche ou au service de l'aide financière de votre établissement universitaire ainsi qu'à l'IRSSST:

IRSSST, Institut de recherche en santé et en sécurité du travail du Québec
Direction de la recherche externe
505, boulevard de Maisonneuve Ouest
Montréal (Québec) H3A 3C2
(514) 288-1551

Interview with Dubeau

The Daily recently conducted an in-depth interview with Bob Dubeau, McGill's Athletics Director (A.D.). What follows are some excerpts.

Daily: What are your duties as A.D.?

Dubeau: To coordinate all sports activities at the university. It's basically a management-administrative position. It also includes some public relations, fund-raising and interactions with university and non-university bodies.

Daily: How long have you been A.D. here?

Dubeau: Since January 1, 1977 in this position; and I've been at McGill for 16 years overall.

Daily: What are the good and bad points about McGill's Athletic Department today?

Dubeau: The major problem is our facilities — without question. We're talking about physical problems — building problems... We just do not have the facilities, equipment, office space, and it goes on and on.

Secondly, ... finances. We're certainly quite limited (concerning) the number of dollars we have in our budget for all our programs.

As far as good things in the department, I think we have a very good staff. They compare with virtually any other educational institution in the country.

Daily: What is your department's goals with respect to the service, intramural and intercollegiate programmes?

Dubeau: In our service programme the (ideal) goal would be to have 100 per cent of the student body participating in one or more of our activities... Approximately two-thirds of McGill students are currently involved.

At the intercollegiate level, I suppose everyone's goal would be to be very competitive and to become national contenders... in hockey, football and basketball every year.

Daily: Why have so many coaches left McGill in recent years?

Dubeau: Some of them left for better jobs... and we lost some on principle. They felt that it was too difficult to field competitive teams at McGill because of the high academic requirements and that there was little, if any, flexibility on borderline admission cases.

There's no question that we'd all like to see a little bit more flexibility — that the admissions process take into consideration the (student's) extra-curricular activities.

Daily: Is anything being done with the admissions board?

Dubeau: Next year the admissions form at McGill will have a section in which students can provide non-academic information, such as extra-curricular activities, that may be of value for the decision-making person in borderline cases. It'll be used on

a two-year trial basis.

Daily: Some of your coaches feel that if the admissions board became aware of "athlete borderline cases," they would be biased against an athlete since his extra-curricular activities may detract from his studies.

Dubeau: My personal feeling is that it's probably not the case. Certain people on our coaching staff feel that being an athlete has been a detriment to being admitted (at McGill). I have not seen any proof of that.

Daily: What are the coach's biggest demands of you?

Dubeau: It's like any department or business. Individuals always like to see things get better. Basically people are looking for more funds so their programmes can get better.

Daily: In light of the recent recommendations at the Concordia University athletics department, what is your feeling on the situation?

Dubeau: I think that there probably was an overreaction and that things in the long run won't work out... If a person is doing a good job and wants to stay, why shouldn't he continue... There's got to be a (departmental) review (instead of being automatically released after a four-year term).

Daily: Speaking of a review,

McGill has never had an athletic department review, has it?

Dubeau: That depends on what you mean by a review. There's all kinds of university reviews that go on. We've had financial reviews. We do not have cyclical reviews as they do in certain academic areas. That's not for me to say, I think that it's the responsibility of the university administration and the Dean of Students. If they wish to have a review then that's fine, there should be a review.

Daily: How do you think 'athletics' stand in the eyes of the university?

Dubeau: The university has always been interested in the participation of McGill students in physical education activities... (especially) our instructional and intramural programme. (The university) may not have the great desire for the intercollegiate programme to do as well as I, our coaches and alumni would like. I do see that changing however.

There's been some major changes made in the university administration. There's a new Dean of Students who believes very strongly in all levels of sport. Principal Johnston, although not directly involved, is a tremendous backer of the intercollegiate programme.

I think that there is a feeling in the administration, from the Principal down to the Vice-Principal and the Dean of Students, that the programme is important and that it should improve. Now we have to find a way with these individuals to improve the programme.

New facilities and additional funding for coaching and programme development will certainly help. V.P. Friedman and I have organized a meeting with the martlet foundation, alumni and representatives from athletics to discuss problems and (solutions)...to improve athletics at McGill.

Daily: What does McGill have to do to attain a level of excellence in intercollegiate sports?

Dubeau: Three things:

- 1) Get better facilities...to attract better student-athletes.
- 2) Recruiting must develop further...if you haven't got the horses then you can't win; and
- 3) Our coaching...getting full-time people. You cannot have national championships without full-time coaching.

Daily: Should McGill place a much greater emphasis on recruiting?

Dubeau: Absolutely. Without us being more active on recruiting we will never win. We've got to look at our recruiting plans and

programs very seriously and are probably going to have to make some major changes (about where) we will recruit from.

We cannot recruit only in Québec because we won't win if we do that. We cannot recruit only in Ontario because there are too many other schools there.

We've got (to expand recruiting) to the West and probably to the Northeastern United States. Until we get people from all these areas and start developing a winning tradition with good scheduling, good facilities and good coaching — it's not going to happen overnight — we will not be consistent in having national contenders.

Daily: What is the status of the proposed 'Big Four' Conference with Queen's, Western, Toronto and McGill?

Dubeau: It's on hold for now. At the CIAU annual meetings last June, the notice of motion was postponed until next year's meeting. There have not been any discussions between the four schools since June but we will be getting together soon in October to discuss what future directions the four schools will take.

Daily: Are you in favor of forming a such a league?

Dubeau: I was always in favor of such a concept. It would be an excellent thing for McGill and I hope that something like that can come to be. We don't like to use the name 'Big Four' because we don't (necessarily) want to limit ourselves to four schools.

Daily: How important are the alumni to McGill athletics?

Dubeau: They are crucial. There's no question. Without their moral and financial support it will be very difficult for us to get where we want to be. The Friends of McGill hockey, football and basketball groups are planning, in conjunction with the Martlet Foundation, to come up with some definitive way to help us over the next few years and I'm very excited about it.

Daily: Athletic scholarships, in general, are not allowed at Canadian universities. What is your feeling about this issue?

Dubeau: I've got very mixed emotions about that. A number of our coaches feel that without scholarships, it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to have high level programmes.

Because of the number of awards that are given out in the Western provinces and by American schools, Ontario and Québec lose their best athletes to schools that offer very (enticing) financial rewards.

I don't think that it would take very much (to keep those athletes)...some kind of financial aid package would be good. But to give 'out and out' scholarships involved I not ready to say... it would be a good thing for Canadian intercollegiate sport.

Daily: Can you give us a capsule report on the proposed new

continued on page 37

FEATURES

...MUC police racism

continued from page 17

Marvin Rotrand of the Montreal Citizen's Movement believes "nothing will actually happen until after the 1986 Montréal elections."

His doubts extend further, into the very premise by which the MUC allowed the committee to be created. With fourteen different ethnic groups to be represented, he fears that the police are using this move as a ploy to "diffuse problems, since the ethnic groups will have no single central power."

Perhaps Rotrand's distrust of the police on this issue is symptomatic of the entire problem. Continually, on every issue, the police administration and individuals representing ethnic groups have displayed animosity toward each other.

Community representatives refuse to give more than perfunctory credit for any move directed towards easing community tensions. Always, some hidden motive is suspected, and the status quo is seen as the only interest the MUC cares to protect.

While the police force tends to question the motives of the community groups, since their age-old institution is now being examined by a new and disapproving eye. Community leaders, particularly from the MCM, are seen as troublemakers unwilling



future.

Recently, a new set of recruits were matriculated into the MUC Police Force. At the swearing-in ceremonies, Police Chief Gourget stressed a number of points which the new officers were to carry with them into the field. The foremost issue was that of relations with the community, focusing primarily on minority groups. Gourget said that the officers should always keep in mind the importance of minority groups in the Montréal community.

Problems between the MUC police and ethnic groups around Montréal are not new; however, it is an issue which only recently has become a major topic of debate in Montréal's power circles.

Now, with the momentum that discussion, often in heated terms, can bring to an issue, changes are taking place within the police hierarchy. From appointment of a police chief sensitive to minority needs, to creation (though presently in limbo) of an investigative committee, things are happening.

It is now possible to visualize the day when there will be no need to discuss police relations with minority groups. Because there won't be a need for such a term; the minority groups will be treated no differently than any other citizens in Montréal.

Futon Factory Outlet



Single.....\$49
Double.....\$59
Queen.....\$69
LOFA-SOFA Inc
937 du Collège
St-Henri (Montréal)
Tél: 935-5967

If you can find a lower price than ours for the same product, we will beat that price by 10%.

If Your Hair Is Thinning... Kleins Is For You

What is Klein's? Klein's is a network of hair care centres that have helped thousands—just like you—achieve fuller, thicker, healthier hair and stimulate hair growth. We're located across Canada, and the United States.

When Can I Start? Call today for a free consultation 866-1138. If we accept you into the program, you can start immediately! And we'll even guarantee results with our exclusive guarantee.



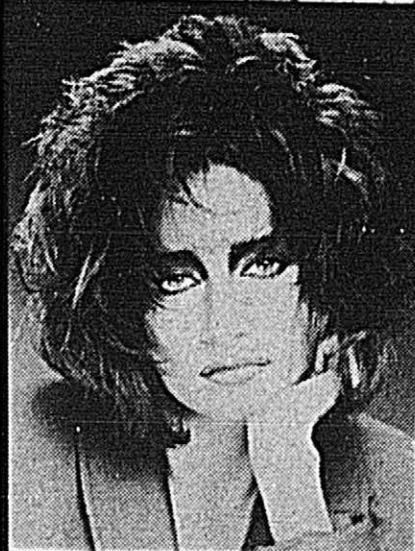
SUITE 607, 1440 ST. CATHERINE W.,
MONTREAL, QUEBEC H3G 1R8



Richardson & Benoit Optometrists

J. Henry Richardson Jr. O.D.
Jacques Benoit O.D.
Brigitte Marchand O.D.
Eye Examinations
Glasses — Contact Lenses

630 Sherbrooke W., Ste. 100
(Between Union & University)
849-1274



STUDENT SPECIAL

CUT AND BLOW DRY
BY
CLAUDE 50% off

	REG.	SPECIAL
FACIAL:	28.00	20.00
LEG WAX:	23.00	17.00
HALF LEG:	15.00	10.00
MANICURE:	8.00	6.00
PEDICURE:	20.00	12.00

VALID UNTIL DEC. 31 1985
STUDENTS WITH VALID CARD ONLY

interview hair salon

2124 rue Drummond, Mtl. P.Q. H3G 1W9 Tel: 849-9419



WIN A VHS VIDEO FOR XMAS!
DRAWING ON THE 24th OF DEC.



7" FUTON
and double base:
\$250
save \$58

Unparalleled
comfort as a
BED or SOFA

FREE JAPANESE HEAD
REST WITH EACH
PURCHASE OF
A FUTON

Futon 7 Ciel...
N° 1 Futon retailer all across Canada!



1622 Sherbrooke West Guy Tel: 937-2253
354 Beaubien East Beaubien Tel: 277-9385

MEXICAN FOOD
MONTREAL'S UNIQUE TASTE EXPERIENCE



TACO FESTIVAL

\$3.25 Special—12-6pm
Home-made chip sauces, soup, three
tacos

1429 Crescent tel: 843-6336

LA TAQUERIA

toute une expérience gastronomique!
Montreal's unique taste experience.

CENTRE ÉDUCATIF
STANLEY H. KAPLAN
EDUCATIONAL CENTER
MCAT-LSAT-SAT
GMAT-DAT-GRE
Preparation courses
in Montreal
287-1896
550 Sherbrooke W.
Suite 380
Montreal H3A 1B9



MEXICAN FOOD

California Style

Complete meals from \$3.15
Also serving vegetarian dishes

Happy Hour

2 for 1

4-7 p.m. 7 days a week

Tacos 99¢

(chicken, beef or vegetable)

1425 Stanley St. 288-3090

Above St. Catherine Metro Peel

SUNDAY SPECIAL 50% OFF!

From 3-6 p.m.

Any meal purchase over \$3.15—You receive 50% off the least expensive of the 2
Present this coupon meals

CARLOS & PEPE'S

SECOND TERM ID CARD VALIDATION

AS WAS POSTED AT SEPTEMBER REGISTRATION, YOUR ID CARD IS VALID FOR
THE FALL TERM ONLY.
ONCE YOUR SECOND TERM FEES HAVE BEEN PAID, YOU CAN HAVE YOUR ID
CARD VALIDATED FOR THE WINTER TERM AS PER THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE:

Date	Day	Time	Location
Dec. 16, 1985 - Jan. 31, 1986 (excluding holidays)	M-F M-F	9:00-5:00 9:00-5:00	Registrar's Office Graduate Faculty Dawson Hall, (Graduate students only)
Jan. 6-31, 1986 (closed 12:00-1:00)	M,W T Th & F	9:30-4:30 9:30-6:00 9:30-4:30	Bronfman Bldg. Bronfman Bldg. Stewart Biology

NOTE

ALLOW SEVERAL DAYS FOR YOUR PAYMENT TO BE
PROCESSED.

REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

SPORTS

Football team punchless; knocked out

by Claude Jambiere

The 1985 football season at McGill was rather depressing. The Redmen football team finished in last place in the OQFC with a dismal 1-6 won-lost record. It marked the university's worst season on the grid-iron since Coach Bruce Coulter, now at Bishop's, led the Red and White to a 0-7 record in 1959. It was also the first time since 1977 that the team failed to make the playoffs.

The pre-season home opener on September 7 was a harbinger of things to come as McGill's Andy Holman fumbled late in the game resulting in a Toronto field-goal on the final play of the contest. Final score: Toronto 14 McGill 12. It proved to be Toronto's only victory this year.

The next non-conference game was played in London, Ontario, the insurance capital of Canada.

The Redmen, however, forgot to take-out a season long policy and were beaten 34-8 by the Western Mustangs.

McGill's Homecoming Game was played on a sunny Saturday afternoon (Sept. 21) before an enthusiastic crowd of close to 8,000 fans. But Bishop's Gaiters clouded the day with a 34-11 victory, taking advantage of six Redmen turnovers and an impotent offence. The only bright note was Guy Laforge's 83-yard touchdown (TD) run, the longest in Canada this year.

Needing a big win to lift their spirits, McGill's cross-town rivals made the short trek down Sherbrooke Street to do battle for the Shaughnessy Cup on Sept. 28.

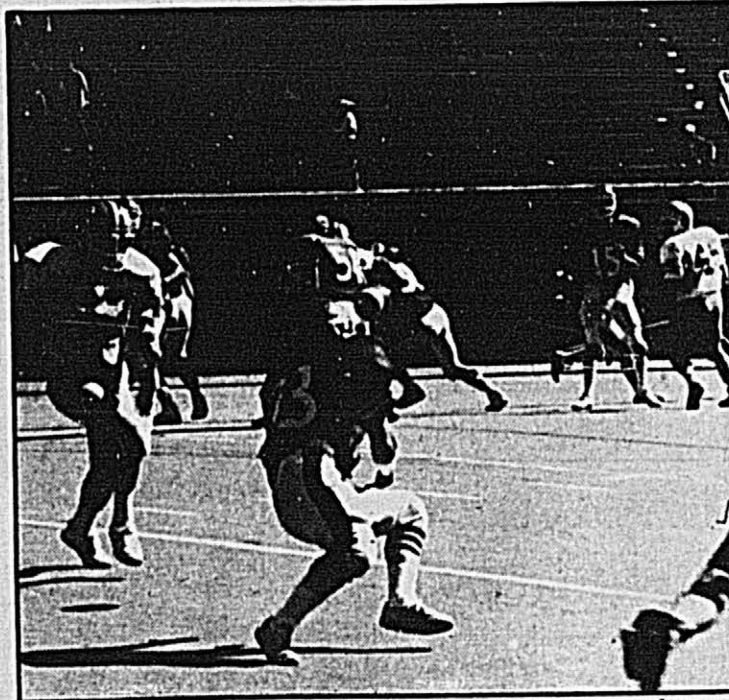
Rookie quarterback Alex Tarczy led the way and the tribe took advantage of eight, count 'em eight, Stinger turnovers in the second half to prevail 22-18. It was the team's only shining glory as they reached their pinnacle and lost their remaining five games.

In Ottawa on Oct. 12, Guy Laforge scored one TD and

Robin Bélanger returned a kick-off for 75 yards but it wasn't enough and the powerful Carleton Ravens won 33-10.

The following weekend Concordia got their revenge with a humiliating 41-1 demolition derby over the Red and White. The team's much vaunted defence finally collapsed. Playing virtually 45 minutes each game had taken a lot out of the defensive unit, physically and mentally.

McGill then made the trek to face the omnipotent Queen's Golden Gaels, where their worst nightmares were realized. Queen's inflicted another 41 points of insult with a 41-7 win. Some optimistic McGillites looked at the bright side of things, noting that the Redmen had scored a touchdown (by Glenn Miller), something they didn't do the previous week.



One of many passes dropped by Redmen receivers

But that game had the offence "playing over their collective heads". They sunk back to reality with an embarrassing 36-0 loss at Bishop's on Oct. 26.

The season's finale, played before a paltry few hundred fans at Molson Stadium, was atypical of the McGill football year: untimely dropped passes turnovers and penalties.

A questionable interference penalty in the dying minutes, nullified a McGill TD and snatched defeat from the jaws of victory. Ottawa's Gee Gees won 13-7. It was only their second victory in three seasons, during which time they compiled an awe-inspiring 2-25-0 record.

It closed the coffin on a year which saw four different quarterbacks in search of some sort of offence. But the grass was always greener on the other side.

DAILY PHOTO-CHRIS LAWSON

...an interview with Dubeau

continued from page 35

athletic facilities?

Dubeau: There has been some (very recent) positive movement by the executive committee of the City of Montréal. We believe the land situated east of the gymnasium will have to be purchased from the city... which will only be possible through a 'private members bill' that must be passed through the National Assembly.... They may not be sitting until... early March (due to the upcoming election) and it could be the end of March before a private member will have the opportunity of presenting a bill that will change the charter of Montréal...

We are hoping that the Board of Governors will mandate an architect to start working on new plans so that when the land transfer is officially made, the university can go to tender immediately. I'm optimistic that we can have the building in operation by September, 1987.

Daily: Speaking of facilities, there have been rumours that the football team has suffered a number of injuries due to the deteriorating synthetic turf. What's your feeling regarding the turf in light of recent findings by Sports Illustrated magazine that artificial grass has a debilitating effect on athletes?

Dubeau: Our synthetic turf is now in its 11th year. I believe that it's the oldest existing Astro-turf field in the world. We've taken very good care of it. Normally these fields last eight or nine years but we'll probably have it for 12 years.

It's still in relatively good shape. There were some problems at the beginning of the year that were corrected. The underpadding is the major problem; it's starting to crumple in cold weather and gets quite hard.

I'm a strong advocate of artificial turf. It has increased the use of our field...by probably 1,000 per cent.

Daily: Why is student apathy so bad at McGill concerning support of intercollegiate sports and what can be done to change it?

Dubeau: The Students' Society (MSS) should play a larger part in drumming-up interest in athletics. The athletics department cannot do it on its own. I believe that the MSS has a responsibility for campus spirit (and developing) loyalty to the university. They (should) do more things to get our students involved in the intercollegiate programme.

The other major problems are:

(a) That we're a downtown university; students come to classes and then go home. So there isn't as much student activity going on.

(b) Very few of McGill's faculty and non-academic staff get involved in university affairs...If more faculty members followed our teams then I think more students would follow them.

Daily: Why doesn't McGill athletics market its sports to the student population and the general public?

Dubeau: (Aside from the above-mentioned reasons), our immediate marketing group are the people that live in residence and those...in the student ghetto.

I would have to agree with anybody who criticizes the marketing of our programmes — we have not done a good job. But marketing...takes human (and) financial resources....We have determined that the prime marketing direction would be at the student body first...If we can't get the student body interested...I question whether we can get anybody interested.

...We are very short-staffed marketing-wise...and have to find a way of improving the area by getting some additional people...It's probably a full-time job but at the present time the

athletics department does not have the funds for such a position.

Daily: Do coaches have any input in the preparation of their budget?

Dubeau: Coaches have input with their Intercollegiate Coordinator (Harry Zarins) when budgets are developed as to what (equipment) is needed... (and putting together) their schedule.

Daily: Will an increase in a team's gate attendance go directly into their budget for the next season?

Dubeau: Our budgets are made up from anticipated expenses and revenues (based on gate receipts). For example, our hockey budget (funds coming from student services) this year is approximately \$57,000. We anticipate bringing in \$15,000 in revenue, leaving a net cost of approximately \$42,000...Football is about \$58,000 with anticipated revenues of \$18,000.

This does not include facility costs (i.e. stadium and rink costs)...

Also, in our budgets there is no money for recruiting. (It) comes from fund-raising projects and grants from various foundations directed towards recruiting and non-budgetary expenses.

Daily: Where do you see McGill Athletics in five and ten years?

Dubeau: I'm confident that we'll have a new building during the 1987-88 academic year...if I was a gambling man I would bet on it.

...This will change athletics tremendously. It will give us a much needed sports science centre (and) a large well-equipped weight-training room.

The facility on its own will attract...student athletes to McGill... In five years you'll see a pretty interesting increase in our intercollegiate level in a number of activities. Ten years?... Its too difficult to see what's going to happen in Québec.

...coach wants commitment

continued from page 33

pre-season statistics with last season and are right on schedule with where we want to be.

"Overall experience is our weakness and our defence is lacking," says Schildroth, "but we have the athletic ability and just need some time to develop it. We're focusing and gearing toward the end of the season when we'll have to play our best."

"Consequently, we're sacrificing a certain part of our game so that we're best prepared to play 'our game' at playoff time. I give the team some time off, unlike the hockey Redmen who practice every non-playing day.

"And when a player needs time off to study he gets it. When

a guy has an exam, he's got to pass it. There's no point in making him attend practice if he's going to fail."

Coach Schildroth is breathing easier these days after a tough recruiting summer. By late August he was still having trouble with new admissions and indecisive recruits. He lost three starting players from last season and secretly feared that his team would be winless in league games this season.

"I was very frustrated," said Schildroth, "with the number of uncommitted kids, in late August, who couldn't make up their minds about which school they wanted to attend. But I understood their plight because they had to make a decision

which would affect the rest of their lives.

"And I've got no quarrel with those who weren't allowed in by McGill Admissions. I don't want to bastardize the rules for some athlete that isn't capable academically.

"My main concern as a coach is that an athlete must like a school. I want him to find an environment that's comfortable. Otherwise it'll come back to haunt me when players come here for one year and quit the programme.

"It'll tarnish my reputation as an honest person when recruiting athletes. I want people committed to this university and to me. That's how you build a winning programme."

1659 Sherbrooke Street West
Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3H 1E3



HOTEL CHATEAU VERSAILLES

All rooms with private bath, central air conditioning, direct dial telephone and color Cable TV.

RESERVATIONS
Montreal area: 933-3611
TOLL FREE LINE
(Direct to hotel)
Canada: 1-800-361-7199
U.S.A.: 1-800-361-3664
Telex - 05-267-412

Weekend Specials — Winter Specials — Honeymoon Specials

Cat for rent: Slightly used (or abused), perfect gift for a hyper-active child. Contact Dally typesetting.

FACTORY OUTLET
BED & SOFA BASES

FUTON DU FUTUR

STUDENT PRICES

4020 RICHELIEU
METRO ST-HENRI 989-9522



FUTONIA INC.

ALL OUR FUTONS ARE REDUCED BY 15% UNTIL XMAS!

3933 St. Denis,
Montréal 843 4759
220 Laurier Ouest,
Montréal 270 8175.

CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY



Concordia University Graduate Fellowships*

Value: \$6,500 to \$10,000

Application deadline: February 1, 1986
Announcement of winners: April 1, 1986
Commencement of tenure: September 1986 or January 1987

For details and application forms, contact the Graduate Awards Officer, S-202, Concordia University, 1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd. West, Montréal, Québec H3G 1M8.
Tel: (514) 848-3809.

* Includes the David J. Azrieli Graduate Fellowship, the Stanley G. French Graduate Fellowship, the John W. O'Brien Graduate Fellowship, and the Alcan Doctoral Fellowship in Commerce and Administration.

THE TRUTH ABOUT TIMES SQUARE

Fascinating facts about one of New York City's most beloved landmarks. One of a series, presented by New York's most affordable hotel.

Why Times Square Is A New Year's Eve Tradition
The New York Times' staff officially moved into their new offices in the tower on Times Square on December 31, 1904. To celebrate, a fireworks display was set off at midnight. Since then Times Square has been the place for travelers and revelers alike on every New Year's Eve.

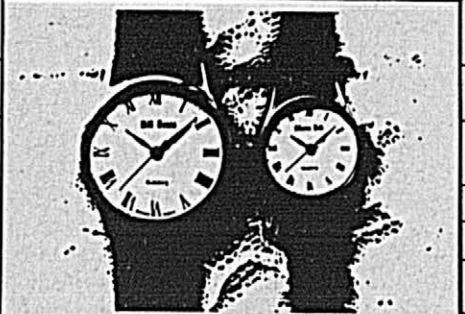
Why You'll Like The Times Square Hotel
Smart visitors to New York stay here because they get the most hotel for their budget. Clean rooms start at just \$30.00 for a single, \$35.00 double. Lowest rates mean no frills, but plenty of clean linen and fresh towels. And the best of the City is just steps away. See Broadway shows and first-run movies weeks before friends back home! Full service and parking available for modest fees. New York's Best-Buy Hotel.

Call Toll-free For Reservations: 1-800-628-4343, or write:

 **The Times Square Hotel**
255 West 43rd Street, New York, NY 10036
Show this ad when you register and get a Free Gift!

KEEP TRACK OF TIME ELEGANTLY AND ACCURATELY with this PERSONALIZED QUARTZ WATCH^{PQW}

A fashionable & personalized gift for yourself, your friends, enemies, relatives or Loved ones-Be the first to give it.

NAME		Any message
Rob		'To Robert With Luv'
Boris		'Forever Yours'
Colin		'I luv u'
Gina		'What It Is'
Mindy		To My Grandad etc.

These classic timepieces are casual by day, formal by night, and *always in style*...just look at these features:

- PQW** - Swiss movement for dependability (1 year warranty)
PQW - 3 micron gold plated case
PQW - genuine fold-edge leather strap
PQW - thin & lightweight for total comfort
PQW - quartz accuracy, never needs winding
PQW - up to 16 letters on two lines (including spaces)
- WITH NAME OR MESSAGE, THEY ARE PERFECT FOR ANY OCCASION AND AT THIS PRICE, ANY OCCASION CAN BECOME A SPECIAL OCCASION/ ORDER NOW

Les Entreprises Shob Enr.
2525 Maduhs N° 410, St. Laurent H4R 1X6

Come see these beautiful watches for yourself at the Students Union Building, the week of December 9, 1985. Other models will be available for instant sale!

copies mcgill

908 Sherbrooke St. West (facing McGill University)

WE OFFER

5¢

QUALITY PHOTOCOPIES AND QUICK SERVICE

CHECK OUT THESE EXTRAS

- No charge for collating
- No charge for 3-hole punch
- Watch for our monthly specials
- Each purchase entitles you to enter our monthly draw for a brand new 12" B & W television.

WE DO IT		COPIES FROM BOUND BOOKS		YOU DO IT	
8-1/2 X 11	7¢			8-1/2 X 11	5¢
8-1/2 X 14				8-1/2 X 14	6¢

OPEN MON-FRI (8:30am - 6pm)
SAT (10am - 4pm)

844-5910

CLASSIFIEDS

Ads may be placed through the Daily, Room 803, Student Union Building, 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Deadline is 2:00 p.m. two weekdays prior to publication.
 McGill students: \$2.50 per day; for 3 consecutive days, \$2.00 per day; more than 3 days, \$1.75 per day. McGill faculty and staff: \$3.50 per day. All others: \$4.00 per day. **Exact change only, please.**
 The Daily assumes no financial responsibility for errors, or damage due to errors. Ad will re-appear free of charge upon request if information is incorrect due to our error. The Daily reserves the right not to print a classified ad.

341 — APTS., ROOMS, HOUSING

Sublet large, clean 4 1/2. Unfurnished, hardwood floors, sunny. In ghetto, 5 minutes from McGill. Reason: roommate moving out. \$512/month plus electricity. 288-8191.

Room for rent including everything and furnished. Available December 1 or before. \$150/mo. Call Mike 284-1227, 3479 Hutchison.

Need person to share small house (4 1/2) near St-Laurent/Duluth. January to June. \$138 plus expenses. Call 849-7421.

Roommate needed to share 8 1/2 apartment on Esplanade corner Duluth. Excellent location, amazing atmosphere. For Jan. 1/86. Rent \$150/m. Ph: after 10:00pm 289-9265.

Cherchez-vous un compagnon de chambre? J'aimerais à partager un appartement près de McGill pour le premier Janvier (ou immédiatement si vos environs sont très bon!) avec francophones—hommes ou femmes—parce que je désire à apprendre le français. Je suis agréable, réceptif, et je préfère les environs tranquille et harmonieux. N'hésitez pas—appelez Glenn à 738-6185.

Roommate needed to share 6 1/2 on St. Marc. Big and bright, only 12 min. to campus. Occupancy for January 1. Phone 933-4507 immediately.

Available immediately, sublet 3 1/2 — one month free rent, \$355+, Prince Arthur and University (Lorne) Tel: 989-1949.

Sublet Jan 1 - May 1. Small, newly renovated, furnished 2 1/2, 1 minute walk to campus. Balcony, laundry. \$285/month plus heat. 286-1576.

Stable for rent: slightly used, natural lighting, pets, saviors and single-mothers welcome (proof of paternity not required); no visitors after Epiphany. Contact: Palestine Central Mortgage and Housing Commission.

Sublet: January 1, 1986. 2 1/2: bright, spacious, broadloom, balcony, excellent view. Lorne Ave—close to campus. \$280/month everything included. If interested, call 843-3088, evenings.

Sublet: Large, furnished 1 1/2. Near Guy metro. \$410, includes all utilities. Contact Lucie at 931-7780.

343 — MOVERS

Moving? All local moves done quickly and carefully by student with large closed truck. Fully equipped. Reasonable rates. Call Stéphane 288-8005.

350 — JOBS

Metropolitan News 1248 Peel St. has a permanent office position available for a student in business, commerce, or accounting. Apply in person.

Position for a research assistant: A position for an assistant in research related to network problems is available immediately. The position requires a minimum of 10 hours per week and carries a stipend of \$400 - \$800 per month according to the work load. The prospects should be graduate students, capable of independent work, with a background in graph theory or network models. For further details please contact Prof. Polito, Concordia University, 848-2978 or 848-2980 (messages).

354 — TYPING SERVICES

Theses, term papers, resumes. 18 years experience. Rapid service. 7 days a week. \$1.50 / double spaced. IBM (2 minutes from McGill Campus) Mrs. Paulette Vigneault: 288-9638, 288-0016.

Bilingual experienced fast accurate typist requires work at home. Financial statements, resumes, term papers, correspondence, thesis. Near metro, excellent references, reasonable, leave message. 482-9959

One-day service. B.Comm background. Professional format, editing if required, proofreading, provide analytical guidance. Improved final mark, academic papers, CVs, etc. Across McGill. Electronic IBM. 340-9470.

Electronic typewriters, IBM Selectrics, etc. New/used. Rent, lease or buy. Ideal for theses and other academic papers. Reasonable, repair/servicing also available. ABC—733-6300

Word Processing—Typing done on word processor. Fast, accurate, & reliable. Reasonable rates. 877-0492.

Word Processing: English or French; dictaphone and copy typing. Variety of print styles. Also computer graphics. Please call 935-8698

Typing—essays, theses, resumes, etc., IBM Selectric. Fluent in French, English, Spanish. 7 days a week. Rapid service. 3 minute walk from McGill. Call Anne: 288-0016.

Typist. Professional specialized in College meticulous presentation of papers, etc. IBM-Selectric III. Deadlines respected. English, French, Spanish. 5 min. from campus. Call before 8 pm: 849-9708 (Try weekends, too)

Typing? Let a pro handle your typing chores: fast, impeccable work. French/English. Pick-up/delivery at university. metro. \$1.50/page. Give yourself a break. 842-5279.

Typing fast reliable, accurate on new electronic typewriter. Please call Gloria 683-7915 or 737-9520. \$1.35/pg.

Typing Guaranteed, fast, professional. Pick-up and delivery incl., Phone 845-9304.

Neat typing work of your papers and theses on Daisy Electronic typewriter. Very

reasonable rates, pick-up and deliver. Call 634-7624.

Professional Typing on IBM Selectric. Fast, neat and accurate. Grammar and spelling corrected. Student rate: \$1.50/double-spaced page. Call Eileen at 485-1056

Experienced Typist: Thesis, reports, résumé, etc. IBM Selectric. Pick-up/delivery McGill. Sue 697-0714.

Available to type at home. Located in Pointe Claire. Fast! Efficient! Reliable! 695-9882

Part-time typist for evenings (or nights) and weekends. 80+ wpm. Word processing experience preferred, not essential. 934-1455

Typing—English/French. \$1.25/page, IBM Selectric; carbon ribbon, grammar/spelling corrections; paper provided; proofreading included; symbol/italics available; essays, theses, résumés, letters; 284-9346; Sherbrooke metro.

Fast, accurate, professional typing. Basic \$1.50/double-spaced page, including proofreading. Flexible rates for editing and revision. Harriett — 277-2796/279-3828.

Typing services — Résumés, term papers, theses, etc., typed rapidly and accurately on micro word processor by executive secretary — French and English — \$1.25 per page — call Claude Mayer at 697-7865.

Have your thesis or term paper professionally typed, in a neat, academic style. For absolutely the fastest service, call 842-5715 right away.

One-day service B.Comm. background. Analytical guidance provided. Editing, if required. Error-proof. Professional package. Guaranteed improved final mark. Academic papers, CVs, etc. Electronic Memorywriter. 340-9470.

Your professional typist wishes you a *Very Happy Holiday Season, Thanking You* for being such a friendly clientele. 1986 will see me maintain the usual meticulous presentation of your papers, always respecting your deadlines (IBM-Selectric III) English, French, Spanish. 5 min. from campus. Before 8 pm: 849-9708.

Word processing. Professional quality. Choice of print. Margins justified. Letter quality printer. Later revisions is desired. Located at Vendôme Metro. 483-6406 or 739-7081.

Typing — \$1/page by experienced typist, St-Laurent area. 747-5705.

356 — SERVICES OFFERED

Word processing: professional service specializing in theses, reports, etc. Student and rush rates available. Letter-quality printer. Near McGill. Printing and graphics available too. 934-1455.

Willing males and females needed for student haircuts. Supervised by professionals. Wednesdays 6 pm — \$8. Call for appointments, 849-9231. Estetica 2175 Crescent.

Guaranteed higher grades guarantee you'll pass every course through unlimited hypnosis and flotation or money refunded. Call Mrs. Miriam Prow 935-7755 1538 Sherbrooke West, Room 710. Why wait, do it now.

Terrific rock band looking for gigs. Reasonable rates. Call Mike at 747-3039

Typewriter IBM Selectric, etc. Sale, rent or repair (\$15+). Call Dan: 488-7011.

Career counselling: Lorne Prupas, M.A. (Counselling and Educational Psychology) is available to you in your career search. 481-0972. Evening appointments. Fees on a sliding scale.

Word processing Deadlines? Hate to type? Call on your friendly professional editor and his IBM compatible sidekick. Pick-up/delivery on major projects. Du College metro. 748-0925.

Substitution of material objects for human relations. Available everywhere. 'Tis the season to consume — get out there and do

your bit. Capitalist Systems.

Public writer & translator English, French, Spanish. Writing of letters, résumés, varied texts. Fast and confidential. Call before 8 pm: 849-9708.

Intensive French Course — Dec 26, 27, 28. 2 1/2 hours per day. 2 students per class — Call 488-7446 from 6 pm to 11 pm.

361 — ARTICLES FOR SALE

McGill Jackets: White leather arms, red wool body. "McGill" on the back, crest, quilted winter lining, registration number, \$115.00. 8 weeks delivery, call 286-0903.

ACCUSOUND high quality speakers. 100 watts per channel. 42x14x14. 2 1/2 years old. Paid \$1000, asking \$450. After 7:00: 486-5196

Amplifier Harman/Kardon 150 watts RMS per channel. Perfect condition. Price \$550.00 for information as Martin tel: (514) 739-6509.

Canadian Trail, bomber-style down jacket, size 38, \$65.00; two-burner hot plate, \$25.00; panasonic AM/FM stereo receiver \$65.00; John 286-0436.

Wedding dress — complete, size 5-7, white with veil (cleaned). Cost a fortune, selling at a fraction: \$375. Must see it, call Myra 489-2521 (eves).

Acapulco \$649, Rio \$999, Florida by Bus \$199 US. For more info call 684-5732 or 684-2452.

Harman/Kardon — stereo components TU 910 tuner & PM 640 integrated amplifier, 40 watts/channel, 6 months old, mint condition, \$450 for both, 289-9092.

For sale: Sanyo mini (cube size) refrigerator (\$70), beautiful white bridge table (\$45) call Denise at 286-0754.

Canadian aerospace industry — only large American corporations need apply. Contact the Tory government for details and interest-free loans. Part of an ongoing series of sell-outs. *Brian and caucus.*

Return trip to Edmonton: leaves December 16 and returns Jan 7/86. Female only. Selling for low price of \$275.75. Call Tuula at 844-7821 evenings or on weekend.

Montréal-Vancouver 1 return airfare — female. \$320. Depart 14 Dec., return 7 Jan. Call Pochu 285-2348 (work), 272-9356 (home).

363 — TO GIVE AWAY

Home hair colouring tips—be the first on your block to look like a Dailylite! Shock your parents, ruin your rapport with your prof! Skilled professional guidance will help you have a happy New Year! Contact the Daily office.

Free live music by The Breakdown. Sat. night at the Blue Door Pub, 3653 University St. Bar opens 10pm Last Deke Pub of '85!

370 — RIDES

Miami Beach: driving down, need two more students to share expenses. Leaving 22nd Dec. back 3rd Jan. One way, Am.\$70/person, return Am \$110. Leave message. Amer 738-1751

Moving to Toronto or further west? Looking for person to share expenses: truck, van, trailer. Dec. 12-22. Monica, 842-1231 (ext 1870) after 8, 934-0419.

372 — LOST & FOUND

Lost: a men's Lanvin watch. Great sentimental value and a significant reward is offered. Lost somewhere on campus; possibly between Otto Maas and Leacock. If you have found or seen it please contact Gord at 286-8299.

Reward for Walkman WM-F8 & tape lost on November 21 in Leacock/Redpath. Please call Liza at 932-3994.

Lost - pair of glasses - \$20 reward.

374 — PERSONAL

Hey Al-babes! We were worried that you'd

join "McGill Students for Life." Congratulations! From AOPWCTAPG (Association of People Who Care That Allison Phinney Graduated).

Ticket - female. Edmonton - Montreal, Jan. 2, call 270-3853.

Char, Elaine, Dr. Ruth, Mike, Greg: The world has followed this libidinous farce. Get down to business, indulge... and leave Bob out of this. The leader of the F.S.T.

Denise: The Bobsie's finally made it!! Re: Matress, Yaya, Hunter's Horn, Pops, Bagpipes, Gert's, Folanthe, et al? I'll miss ya!! I'll need a year to recover! Good luck! Love Charlene!!

Char: What can I say? Thanks! Free at last from Nikki and the hounds, Love Denise P.S. Wanna spend New Years in Central Park?

Tons of work? Papers, exams!! Aaargh! Call Nightline, 392-8234 and don't panic.

Nightliners: Thank-you for your time and enthusiasm. It's been a slice! Good luck on exams and see you at the "group thing" tomorrow night. — You know whos.

To Snap-Crackle-and-Pop: I bet you always wanted to grow up to be a maraca. Congratulations! Toots.

Sarah: Thank you for taking me to the FAR SIDE. I never knew it could be like this. A big, fat, squishy, juicy hug is forthcoming — Michael.

383 — LESSONS OFFERED

Are finals worrying you? Experienced tutors in all 1st year science and engineering courses. Call: 845-9869, 843-5607.

French tutoring by experienced teacher—weekends too. 5min from campus. Call before 8 pm: 849-9708.

385 — NOTICES

International Students: Staying in Canada over Christmas? Do you have anywhere to go over the holidays? McGill Student Society in conjunction with the Graduate's Society & Chaplaincy Service cordially invite you to a traditional Christmas dinner with a Canadian family. For more information drop by the Students' Society Front Desk or call 392-5890

GMAT Students Homework study booklets from special GMAT school available. Save the excessive cost of school. Very, very helpful. Serious callers only—after 7:00 484-9215.

You fools... you tell for it again! We always win the election. Robert Johnson, Pierre-Marc Bourassa (The State).

Nightline will be open during exam period. If you want to take a break from studying, or if you want to know when your next exam is scheduled, call 392-8234 until Dec. 19 at 3 am. Reopening Jan 6, 1986.

Himalayas — Hiking 3 weeks/April. Companions needed. tel: 731-6434 between 10 and 5. Ask for Diane.

387 — VOLUNTEERS

The Yellow Door Elderly Project urgently needs volunteers to visit isolated elderly or help with their appointments. Rewarding opportunity to learn from experienced staff. 392-6742.

Volunteers needed to teach English to refugees. Involves 2-4 hours per week. It's a challenging, but fun experience. You haven't taught? That's not a problem. Classes will start January 13, 1986. For more information call Sylvie 286-1580.

We are looking for companions for 5 spectacular trips this spring, 3 weeks each.

1. Egypt & Israel—March '86—\$2220
2. Egypt & Sinai—March '86—\$1320
3. Himalayas—trekking April '86—\$1260
4. Kashmir—May '86—\$1150
5. Kenya Safari—June '86—\$1200

Prices are approximate—airfare from Montreal extra. For more details come to an information get-together in January '86. Call Diane at 731-6434 between 10 and 5 weekdays.

DAILY TYPESETTING
SHOP HOURS DURING HOLIDAY PERIOD

Monday 16 December - Friday 20 December
10h - 14h

Saturday 21 December - Tuesday 7 January
CLOSED

Wednesday 8 January
10h - 16h

Thursday 9 January regular hours resume
(9h - 16h, Monday through Friday)



Colin Tomlins
Shop Manager
392-8959

SUMMER JOBS

Blossom Pool

- Assistant Manager
- Head Guard
- Life Guards
- Gate Attendant

May 17,
1986, to
Sept. 2,
1986.

Wanted for private club

Call Mitch, 489-0139, or send resumé to:
5576 Borden Ave, Mtl. Qué. H4V 2T6

DOWN from
SKI \$75
JACKETS

fantastic selection
cotton construction

843-6248

MILITARY SURPLUS
1477 Mansfield

FACULTY/STUDENTS

IDEAL CHANNUKAH/XMAS

GIFTS

BUY/MONTHLY

RENTALS/LEASE

WHOLESALE PRICES

• IBM Selectrics

• Electronic Memory

Writers (Max. 64K)

• No Video Display

screens

• No radiation emission

ABC - 733-6300

IMPROVE YOUR
WORD POWER

- 3000 powerful, useful words on 10 cassettes for \$34.95
- each word pronounced, defined & demonstrated
- recommended for university students, professionals & executives
- cultivate a superb vocabulary to serve you your entire life
- produced by the International English Language Society

For the 10 cassette study pak: send cheque (\$34.95 + \$3.00 shipping & handling + sales tax) with your name and address to:
Words, Words, Words
Dept. CP124, P.O. Box 425
Markham, ON L3P 3R1



EXPORT "A"



WARNING: Health and Welfare Canada advises that danger to health increases with amount smoked — avoid inhaling. Average per Cigarette —
Export "A" Extra Light Regular "tar" 8.0 mg., nicotine 0.7 mg. King Size "tar" 9.0 mg., nicotine 0.8 mg.